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RECOMMENDATION FOR SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING FOR PROGRAMMES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE WITHOUT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING FROM GENERAL RESOURCES*

SUMMARY

The present document contains a recommendation for supplementary funding in countries in Central and Eastern Europe for which no recommendation for funding from general resources is requested at the 1993 Executive Board session. The programme proposal submitted here is aimed at expanding or complementing ongoing programmes in the country concerned. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve supplementary funding in the following amount for the programme listed below, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.

Country/programme	Amount (United States dollars)	Duration
Romania	3 345 000	1993-1994

A summary of the individual recommendation follows. A table setting out the planned annual phasing of expenditure for the supplementary funding proposal is given at the end of the document.

* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1992, will be contained in the "Summary of 1993 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1993/P/L.2 and Add.1).

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ROMANIA

Basic data (1991 unless otherwise stated) a/

Child population (millions, 0-15 years)	5.6
U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	34
IMR (per 1,000 live births)	27
Underweight (%, moderate and severe)	..
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1989)	150
Literacy (%, male/female) (1970)	96/91
Primary school enrolment (%, net, male/female)	../..
Percentage of grade 1 reaching grade 4	94
Access to safe water (%)	..
Access to health services (%)	..
GNP per capita	$1,340 b/

One-year-olds fully immunized against:

tuberculosis:	90 per cent
diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus:	96 per cent
measles:	89 per cent
poliomyelitis:	92 per cent

Pregnant women immunized against:

tetanus:	.. per cent

a/ Data from The State of the World's Children 1993 unless otherwise stated.

b/ World Bank data.

The situation of children and women

1. As Romania adjusts to its new political and socio-economic status, planning with the Government of Romania and other partners for future UNICEF-supported activities in the country has taken place against a background of rapid change. Three years after the overthrow of the previous regime, the consequences of the transition towards a market economy are apparent everywhere: steeply rising prices; unemployment currently affecting 10 per cent of the workforce and temporary employment even more widespread; and significant declines in real wages. The gross national product and industrial output have fallen, while the domestic budget deficit and foreign indebtedness have increased. Shortages of fuel, fertilizer and pesticides and confusion over ownership changes have brought about decreases in agricultural production. Economic disruption is accompanied by equally profound, if less visible, changes in political and social expectations and the disintegration of long-established patterns of authority and control.

2. The economic hardships engendered by the transition are especially burdensome for families and women. Traditionally, female labour-force participation has been high in Romania, with many families depending on the incomes of both parents. Now, however, over 60 per cent of those currently unemployed are women. Fewer than 60 per cent of all those unemployed qualify for the modest benefits provided by the State. Recent studies show a steady increase in the number of families living either in actual poverty or just above the poverty line, with one third of families with four children living in poverty. Food prices, especially those for meat and dairy products, have risen even faster than those of other commodities, and are more than 10 times their level one year ago, while wage increases lag behind.

3. Economic circumstances have prevented investment in the human and physical resources needed to rehabilitate health and social services, which were severely neglected during the 1980s. Large increases in budget allocations for health and education have failed to keep pace with inflation, and service delivery is beginning to be affected. Nevertheless, the broad indicators of infant, child and maternal mortality have improved since the 1980s. Infant mortality, while declining in regard to earlier years, shows wide variations among districts of the country, probably linked to ethnic and cultural variations. Acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhoeal diseases contribute significantly to infant deaths. The principal causes of child deaths are respiratory infections (33 per cent of the total) and accidents (27 per cent). Medically transmitted human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), until recently largely confined to children in institutions, are beginning to make their appearance in the general child population.

4. In the late 1980s, maternal mortality was estimated to be around 150 per 100,000 live births. The level has decreased significantly since the legalization of abortion, but remains high relative to comparable countries in the region. The principal causes of this problem, currently being studied in detail, are known to be inadequate use of prenatal care services and of recently introduced family planning services. While 90 per cent of women are aware of modern family planning methods, only 16 per cent currently use them. Abortion remains the principal method of family planning, with 2.78 abortions for every live birth in 1991. The natural rate of population increase has dropped sharply, from 2.9 per cent in 1990 to 1 per cent in 1991. No immediate explanation is available for this change.

5. Romania has achieved immunization coverage levels in the region of 89 per cent against the main childhood diseases. However, the uneven quality of services delivered and low public awareness of the importance of immunization, combined with anxieties about the risk of transmission of HIV and hepatitis B, are threatening the maintenance of these high levels. Children's growth status is generally satisfactory, although there are significant geographical and socio-economic variations. The level and duration of breast-feeding are relatively high, but inappropriate feeding practices compromise its benefits and contribute to an extremely high level of iron deficiency anaemia. Iodine deficiency is also a problem in some parts of the country.

6. As far as education is concerned, traditionally high levels of primary school enrolment and achievement are being maintained despite severe resource constraints. Nevertheless, 1992 saw a significant decrease, as yet unexplained,

in the numbers of candidates for entry into secondary education. Government subsidies to kindergarten education have been withdrawn, leading parents to reduce or in some cases put a stop to their children's participation. The enrolment of gypsy children at all levels of the school system is considerably below that of other children.

7. The conditions of children in institutions, which have been the main focus of international support to Romania's children since their dramatic plight was discovered in 1990, have improved significantly as a result of the combined efforts of the Romanian authorities and foreign agencies. None the less, sustained efforts are needed to improve the skills and knowledge of the staff who care for these children. In addition, much more support is needed to protect children at risk of institutionalization, whether because of disability or family crisis, and to provide alternative solutions for them. The needs of other high-risk groups of children, such as ethnic minorities or young people in conflict with the law, require special and urgent attention.

Past cooperation

8. The decision to establish an emergency programme in Romania was taken after the visit of a UNICEF team in August 1990, which investigated the conditions of Romanian children, particularly those living in institutions. Funds contributed by two Governments and seven National Committees for UNICEF (totalling $4,180,000) have been used for programme activities and for the support of the UNICEF Romania office, staffed by one international staff member and a team of two Romanian professionals and four support personnel.

9. The August 1990 mission identified the severe deterioration of health and social services in Romania during the 1980s as a major contributor to the high levels of institutionalization of children and a continuing threat to the well-being of all of the country's children. Thus, UNICEF assistance in 1991 and 1992 was directed towards both the needs of children in institutions and the needs of the community as a whole. In addition to providing supplies and technical assistance in response to emergency needs, UNICEF has supported policy-making and planning for children in the special circumstances of the economic transition.

10. Programme activities in 1991 and 1992 included a number of actions, several undertaken in conjunction with international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in favour of some 90,000 institutionalized children (the provision of drugs and equipment, and contributions to training and research efforts). In addition, UNICEF has supported continuing government efforts to monitor and direct the many different programmes carried out by foreign agencies in children's institutions through the establishment of the interministerial Romanian Information Clearing-house. The Clearing-house serves as a focal point for the exchange of information about activities, policies and priorities for children among all concerned, organizing meetings, maintaining databases and publishing newsletters. In November 1992, a five-day forum organized by the Clearing-house brought together over 1,100 people, including government representatives from eight ministries and from all 41 districts of the country, along with representatives from almost 200 foreign and Romanian NGOs. The forum focused on the need to reorient assistance to Romania's children away from

emergency interventions and towards the establishment of more permanent and appropriate systems of care.

11. The training of nurses and social workers, key actors in promoting family health and well-being and in preventing the inappropriate institutionalization of children, was suspended for a long period under the previous regime, damaging the reputation and the effectiveness of both professions. UNICEF, working with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners, has provided assistance for nursing and social work curriculum development and reform, and has supplied teaching materials and equipment for 10,000 nursing students and 500 social work students. Assistance has also been provided for the in-service training of 2,500 nurses in family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention and community nursing. Social workers and government officials have taken part in courses on basic social work principles. Health education and promotion were virtually non-existent under the previous regime. UNICEF-supported technical assistance to health promotion planning in all 41 districts of the country has helped to prepare the basis for major World Bank funding of this priority sector, which will have an impact nationally. A pilot project, carried out in partnership with two ministries, their research institutes and an international NGO, has focused on informing child-care providers, teachers and parents about the developmental needs of the young child. Seminars and workshops have promoted new approaches to special groups, such as handicapped and disabled children, children needing protection because of their lack of a family and street children. Partners working together with UNICEF on behalf of these groups include the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the European Community, and Romanian and international NGOs.

12. During 1992, efforts to identify and quantify the extent of children's problems have been supported. An analysis of the situation of children and women, now nearing completion, will be the starting-point for the preparation in 1993 of a national programme of action (NPA) for children. With UNICEF assistance, WHO and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), studies have been conducted on the nutritional status of children in the community, the reproductive health of their mothers and the use of prenatal care services. The results of a study on the special problems of gypsy children and their families and of an interministerial survey of social welfare and protection services for children will be available shortly.

Lessons learned

13. A full assessment of the 1991-1992 programme is scheduled for early 1993. Nevertheless, the experience gained from two years' work in Romania has already helped to define strategies and priority areas for future action. In programme actions so far, UNICEF has demonstrated its commitment to the development and reorientation of Romania's considerable human resources through its support to initial and in-service training. UNICEF has assisted in the design of health education and promotion measures to emphasize the value of community self-reliance for child protection and development. The provision of small amounts of material and technical assistance has served as the starting-point for policy discussions on child welfare and protection. Studies and surveys have been undertaken not only to identify the problems of children, but also to strengthen national research capacity. Concrete responses by UNICEF to needs identified through research have highlighted the need to move rapidly from

analysis to action. Advocacy for children in the context of the Convention on the Rights of the Child has stressed the equal rights of all children, whether they are in institutions or with their families, whether handicapped or healthy, whether in the mainstream or marginalized by ethnic or social factors.

14. In the light of the experience acquired, the main task for UNICEF, and one in which it has already demonstrated that it can be an effective partner, is to support the reorientation of services for children and women away from the static and curative and towards a dynamic and participatory approach. The present quality of services is compromised not only by resource constraints, but also by the low level of informed involvement of both parents and providers. Parents need to have their confidence restored to play the full role as primary providers of care and educators of their children, while professionals need to be ready to make their skills available to support families. All children, but particularly those in difficult circumstances, must have available improved services, based in the community wherever possible. They would also benefit from a climate of informed public understanding of their rights and needs. Lessons learned in the previous period of cooperation about the appropriate mixture of capacity-building, material assistance and advocacy will be applied in pursuance of these broad objectives.

15. Through its experience in Romania, UNICEF has had the opportunity to develop and test appropriate approaches to cooperation in countries where resources are limited and relationships with partners have recently been established. Under the combined stimulus of an emergency mandate, limited human and financial means and the need to establish a reputation as a reliable and energetic partner for children, UNICEF assistance in 1991 and 1992 moved rapidly from ideas to action. The programming of assistance has been continuous, flexible and adaptive, combining timely responses to emerging needs and priorities with the reinforcement of national capacity to identify, analyse and resolve children's problems. Action for children has been accompanied by advocacy on their behalf with both the Government and donors, ensuring continuing priority for children in national planning and policy-making.

16. The creation of partnerships for children was an urgent necessity for UNICEF in the complex and rapidly evolving situation in Romania. Donors and the Government alike have been constrained by mutual unfamiliarity and by the plethora of problems confronting them. From an early stage, UNICEF has been able to play a significant role in promoting partnerships, bringing together the expertise and resources of the Government, the non-governmental sector and donors, emphasizing team-based intersectoral approaches to child problems.

17. The principal role of UNICEF in Romania has frequently been that of a catalyst, mediating and combining the potential of different actors in order to maximize the effects of their actions for children. The progressive strengthening of relationships with the Government has been accompanied by the growth of a network of links with other donors, particularly the agencies of the United Nations system. These links have considerably increased the scope and significance of UNICEF activities, giving them an impact and an image which greatly exceed what might have been anticipated in view of the organization's modest commitment.

18. In Romania, UNICEF has learned about both styles of cooperation and about programme content. UNICEF continues to acquire experience in Romania which can be applied elsewhere. Some of this experience has already been shared with other countries in the region, for example, Romania's experience with regulating international adoption and in developing an intersectoral HIV/AIDS education model. In other areas, such as primary health care (PHC), UNICEF is gaining experience in enhancing the quality of available services, rather than simply extending access to them. Above all, UNICEF is learning that a small amount of resources, deployed in a flexible and collaborative way and facilitating the efforts of others, can open the way for UNICEF to become a trusted partner in the process of enhancing the well-being of children and families.

Programme development and recommended cooperation

19. In early 1992, the Government of Romania, the principal partner of UNICEF in its actions for children, requested the extension of the programme beyond the end of 1992. At its 1992 regular session, the UNICEF Executive Board agreed that UNICEF should continue its activities in Romania for a further two-year period, using supplementary funding provided from special contributions from donors (E/ICEF/1993/14, decision 1992/19). Building on its experience and on the reputation it has acquired with its partners as a credible, effective advocate for children, UNICEF now has the opportunity to help reinforce the services and structures which will guarantee the development and protection of Romania's children in the uncertain circumstances of the transition.

20. Overall, the prospects for UNICEF cooperation in Romania promise more opportunities than constraints. The major significant limitations to the scale and scope of UNICEF activities in Romania are those arising from the organization's extremely modest resources, both human and financial, and, since no general resources are available for the programme, uncertainties about the availability of donor funding in the currently difficult climate.

21. The programme preparation process, undertaken in the second half of 1992, has relied principally on the limited resources available within the UNICEF office at Bucharest. Each of the UNICEF partners, in particular, the five ministries involved, has contributed extensively to the process of identifying priority areas for support. The results of the various studies and surveys assisted by UNICEF in 1991 and 1992 have provided important information about the problems of women and children and how to address them, and has contributed to policy development in various areas. Programme proposals for the 1993-1994 period of cooperation were comprehensively reviewed by representatives of the Government and donors at a December 1992 meeting before their finalization.

22. Romania's commitment to the development of a fully democratic and equitable civil society is the overall framework for UNICEF activities in the country. The UNICEF mandate for cooperation is drawn from Romania's early ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its endorsement of the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children. UNICEF now has an opportunity to assist Romania in achieving the goals of both. These goals will be further specified when Romania prepares an NPA for children in 1993.

23. Proposed future cooperation, drawing on experience acquired in 1991 and 1992 as the focus of programme activities changed from emergency interventions

to longer-term support of rehabilitation and development, will emphasize activities which promote the well-being of the child as a whole, his or her early development, health, education and social well-being. In accordance with the lessons learned during 1991 and 1992, the principal emphasis will be on intersectoral efforts to educate and inform families in order to equip them as guarantors of their children's welfare and to promote appropriate community responses to the needs of children requiring special protection, whether they are disadvantaged by physical or mental handicaps, or at risk because of their family situation or ethnic background. Assistance will continue to concentrate on strengthening the existing national capacity to deliver services to children and to plan, manage and monitor these services. Limited amounts of supplies and equipment will be provided in support of the achievement of specific targets.

24. As in the previous period of cooperation, UNICEF will continue to use its modest human and financial resources as a catalyst for promoting partnerships and generating resources for children. Relationships already established with donors, including WHO, UNESCO, the World Bank, the European Community and the United States Agency for International Development, will be sustained. In critical areas such as basic education and poverty alleviation, where UNICEF is not itself active at present, the organization will advocate with other donors for the allocation of resources. International NGOs are already important partners for UNICEF in Romania, and the growing potential of Romanian NGOs will be increasingly mobilized in UNICEF-assisted activities. The Romanian Information Clearing-house will be further expanded to maximize NGO participation in providing for children. The support of other non-formal channels, particularly the media, critically important in public education and opinion-forming, will be sought.

25. Three main programme areas have been developed within this overall strategic framework. Although they are distinct areas, their underlying approaches and many of their component activities are interdependent and reinforce one another. All three aim to equip parents and professionals for an active role in promoting various aspects of child and family welfare. All programme areas emphasize the importance of strengthening the national capacity to analyse child problems and to plan and provide quality services for children. All depend for their successful realization on the flexible and collaborative approaches developed by UNICEF in Romania, where UNICEF resources and reputation reinforce the efforts of others.

Family education

26. Activities in the first programme area aim at enabling families and care-givers to improve and maintain the health and welfare of children. Under the previous regime, the role of parents as primary providers for their children was undervalued and diminished. The result was almost exclusive reliance on the skills and knowledge of professionals at a time when health and social services were in decline due to inadequate human and material investment. Children's health and development prospects suffered as a result. Nurses, social workers and pre-school educators are permanent resources for families, and their technical knowledge and communications skills now need to be reinforced through appropriate training. To have full impact, public information and education efforts require the involvement of the media, radio and television as well as the press. An estimated 90 per cent of Romanian households have access to

television: this considerable capacity for public education needs to be directed and oriented towards the concerns of the child and the family.

27. In this programme area, UNICEF will support the production of a range of family and public health education materials based on the Facts for Life approach, including a "healthy family" notebook aimed particularly at the parents of the 275,000 children born in Romania each year. Health promotion and communication training efforts for health staff, teachers, students and the public will be expanded, based on the health promotion centres which exist in each of Romania's 41 districts. Support to the training of 10,000 nursing students and 500 social work students will be continued, including the preparation, in partnership with WHO and NGOs, of teaching and information materials. The early child development project will be expanded from 5 to 10 sites, and preparations will be made for its extension to more than 800 day-care centres and 12,000 kindergartens throughout Romania. Training and orientation for the media on child and family matters will be supplied, including support to five pilot media projects. Special attention will be given to the particular educational and information needs of minority groups.

Maternal and child health

28. The second programme area groups together activities to help reinforce PHC services for children and women in the transition. Structures for PHC delivery are already well-established, but certain critical areas related to UNICEF priorities need support. Child development is compromised at present by inappropriate feeding practices and other factors such as diarrhoeal diseases and ARI, requiring continuous monitoring. Energetic efforts will be required to maintain the current level of breast-feeding as the society modernizes. Supplements can and should compensate for iron and iodine deficiencies in children. To maintain current levels of complete immunization coverage, improvements in programme management and service delivery are necessary, as well as new approaches to the selection, sterilization and disposal of equipment to reduce the danger of contamination. Major risks to maternal and child health arise from both the inadequate provision of prenatal care and family planning services and their under-use by women. Improved services must be accompanied by education of both mothers and providers.

29. Activities in this programme area will aim to help achieve the World Summit for Children goals of reducing infant, child and maternal mortality, improving the nutritional status of children and eliminating micronutrient deficiencies. UNICEF, supported by technical expertise from partner agencies, including WHO and CDC, will provide assistance to the promotion of breast-feeding in 500 maternity hospitals and through 41 nursing schools and six medical schools. The same partners will assist in the establishment of a sentinel nutrition and child health surveillance system, which will include indicators on ARI and diarrhoeal diseases, and the provision of dietary supplements in 100 of Romania's 4,500 dispensaries. Improvements in the management of the immunization programme and its implementation for the benefit of the 275,000 babies born every year will be supported by technical assistance and equipment. The quality of prenatal and other maternal health services provided through 5,000 dispensaries and polyclinics will be improved through assistance to training and the provision of services. Priority will be given to those geographical areas and ethnic or

socio-economic groups where infant, child and maternal morbidity and mortality are above the national average.

Children with special needs

30. The third programme area concentrates on strengthening key services for children in especially difficult circumstances in the context of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. One such group of children are those who are at risk because of family breakdown, abandonment or abuse. Existing locally based child protection structures need strengthening through training and awareness-creation. Options for the protection of children other than institutionalization must be developed, and community responses to family problems must be encouraged. Children who are handicapped or disabled constitute a second group meriting special attention. Those already in institutions need ever better trained staff to promote their physical and psychological development. Children with handicaps who live at home with their parents require help from the community to ensure their educational, social and cultural integration. Children in conflict with the law constitute a new group of children with special needs in Romania. Economic and social disruption, including falling school attendance, is leading to a rapid rise in juvenile delinquency in a society ill-prepared to deal with the phenomenon. Greater knowledge and understanding of the problem needs to be created, and alternative ways of dealing with young offenders need to be put in place.

31. Activities in favour of children at risk will focus on the provision of training for local child protection authorities and the creation, in conjunction with NGOs already active in the field, of pilot community-based services for children and families, initially in five municipalities. Experience gained will be used to design a training programme which can be replicated nationally. Children in institutions (currently about 90,000) will benefit from UNICEF support to a national training programme currently being prepared for basic child-care staff. UNICEF will also support projects undertaken by other agencies, especially NGOs, benefiting 300 educators for young children in 65 orphanages, as well as physiotherapists and other specialists. Four training resource centres will be established with UNICEF support. Two pilot projects to promote social and educational integration of handicapped children into the community will be undertaken jointly with UNESCO and local NGOs. Improvements of the conditions for children in conflict with the law (at present estimated to number about 6,000) will be promoted through UNICEF assistance to the development of non-custodial alternatives in two pilot areas and training and awareness-creation activities for the 40 judges specially concerned with the problems of young offenders.

32. In monitoring the progress of programme activities in all three areas, UNICEF will work partly through established mechanisms (for example, the reporting of communicable diseases and the recording of infant and child mortality) and partly through systems specially designed for each project. The nutrition surveillance system to be set up with UNICEF assistance will include growth and other child health indicators. Pilot projects for children in difficult circumstances will incorporate the collection of baseline data and the design of monitoring and evaluation criteria and mechanisms. Special surveys will be undertaken as necessary to monitor the effects of education and information activities. Continuing efforts will be made to build national

capacity in research methodology, including community-based and rapid assessment techniques, and to strengthen and enlarge the role and functions of the Romanian Information Clearing-house.

Estimated annual expenditure
(In thousands of United States dollars)

Country/programme	1993	1994	Total
Family education	685	852	1 537
Maternal and child health	406	471	877
Children with special needs	410	521	931
Total	1 501	1 844	3 345

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FOR INFORMATION

REPORT ON THE USE OF GLOBAL FUNDS IN 1992

SUMMARY

The present document, prepared in response to the request of the Bureau of the Executive Board at its meeting on 24 and 25 September 1992, is an interim report for the biennium 1992-1993 which describes the use of global funds in 1992, specifically, the Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation; Regional funds; Programme Funds for the 1990s Goals; and the Emergency Programme Fund.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ARI	acute respiratory infections
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CEDC	children in especially difficult circumstances
CDD	control of diarrhoeal diseases
CSD	child survival and development
DCI	Defence for Children International
DHA	(United Nations) Department of Humanitarian Affairs
EAPRO	East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office
EFA	Education for All
EPF	Emergency Programme Fund
EPI	expanded programme on immunization
ERF	Emergency Reserve Fund
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GMP	growth monitoring and promotion
GR	general resources
GS	General Service
HIV	human immunodeficiency syndrome
ICAAC	International Conference on Assistance to African Children
ICCIDD	International Consultative Council on Iodine Deficiency Disorders
ICN	International Conference on Nutrition
IDD	iodine deficiency disorders
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFNS	Inter-Agency Food and Nutrition Surveillance (programme)
IFP	Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation
IFPPE	Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IP	international Professional
IRM	Information Resources Management
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MCH	maternal and child health
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MENARO	Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
MMR	maternal mortality rate
MRR	Mortality Reduction Reserve
NGOs	non-governmental organizations
NPAs	national programmes of action
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ORS	oral rehydration salts
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PAMM	Programme Against Micronutrient Malnutrition
PAT	post authorization table
PF90s	Programme Funds for the 1990s Goals
PHC	primary health care
RFPPE	Regional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFLAC	Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean
SARO	South Asia Regional Office
SEPHA	Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa

SF	supplementary funds
TACRO	The Americas and the Caribbean Regional Office
TCDC	technical cooperation among developing countries
UCI	universal child immunization
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSTAT	United Nations Statistics Division
WCARO	West and Central Africa Regional Office
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report describes activities funded in 1992 by the different global funds, specifically, the Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation (IFPPE); Regional funds; Programme Funds for the 1990s Goals (PF90s); and the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF). Normally, the report is prepared on a biennial basis and presented to the Executive Board in the year following the end of the biennium. The report on the use of global funds in 1990-1991 (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.43) was presented to the Executive Board at its 1992 session. However, in response to the request of the Bureau of the Executive Board at its September 1992 meeting, an interim report on the use of global funds for 1992 is presented herein. In order to meet the documentation deadline, the expenditure figures were based on preliminary closure of accounts (closure 13) where 99 per cent of the 1992 transactions have already been recorded. A list of staff supported by IFPPE and Regional funds at New York headquarters and regional offices is appended as an annex to the present report, in response to the request by the Executive Board at its 1991 session (E/ICEF/1991/15, decision 1991/17). The financial tables provide breakdowns of expenditures by budget line following the format for the global funds budget documents as approved by the 1992 Executive Board (E/ICEF/1992/14, decision 1992/36).

I. SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

2. Global funds continued to provide programme support to UNICEF country offices above and beyond their allocated programme budgets from general resources and supplementary funding for the introduction and acceleration of actions in priority areas of UNICEF programmes in the middle of a normal five-year programme cycle and to build capacities for sustainable programmes. The funds were also used to provide technical support to countries from headquarters and regional offices in programme development, implementation and evaluation; to promote awareness of children's needs and problems at regional and international levels; to articulate goals, priorities, policies and strategies for meeting children's needs; to help mobilize support and resources for programmes for children and women; and to support inter-institutional cooperation and collaboration, including networking and experience exchange, at international, regional and intercountry levels.

Financial implementation

3. The 1992 Executive Board approved the global funds programme budget for 1992-1993 (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.48) in the amount of $145.6 million in general resources and $181.3 million in programmes to be funded from supplementary funds (E/ICEF/1992/14, decision 1992/16). During 1992, total general resources expenditures amounted to $55.4 million, leaving a balance of $87.2 million for 1993. As for supplementary funding, only $38.6 million out of $181.3 million were actually funded by donors, of which $30.2 million were actually spent in 1992, leaving a funded balance of $8.4 million and an unfunded balance of $142.7 million for fund-raising and expenditure in 1993. The breakdown of the budget and expenditure by budget line is presented in table 1 following the prescribed budget line breakdown as approved by the 1992 Executive Board

Table 1. Consolidated global funds: Summary of budget and expenditure by budget line

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Budget		Expenditure 1992	Available funds 1993
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993		
General resources				
Country/regional programme allocations	90 286	84 371	31 888	52 483
Headquarters:				
Programme inputs				
Material and publications		6 124	2 042	4 082
Training		3 587	1 204	2 383
Cash assistance		15 985	6 255	9 730
Supply assistance		354	36	318
Subtotal, Programme inputs		26 050	9 537	16 513
Staff costs				
International Professional		17 173	7 300	9 873
Local staff		5 261	2 875	2 386
Consultants		5 938	1 977	3 961
Subtotal, staff costs		28 372	12 152	16 220
Non-staff costs				
Travel		3 008	1 477	1 531
Furniture and equipment		440	201	239
Miscellaneous supplies and services		371	114	257
Subtotal, Non-staff costs		3 819	1 792	2 027
Total, Headquarters	55 326	58 241	23 481	34 760
Total, General resources	145 612	142 612	55 369	87 243
Supplementary funding				
Country/regional programme allocations	166 520	166 946	28 719	138 227
Headquarters:				
Programme inputs				
Material and publications		605	50	555
Training		1 006	142	864
Cash assistance		9 297	729	8 568
Supply assistance		470	-	470
Subtotal, Programme inputs		11 378	921	10 457
Staff costs				
International Professional		985	230	755
Local staff		287	117	170
Consultants		1 223	174	1 049
Subtotal, Staff costs		2 495	521	1 974
Non-staff costs				
Travel		320	38	282
Furniture and equipment		110	-	110
Miscellaneous supplies and services		70	2	68
Subtotal, Non-staff costs		500	40	460
Total, Headquarters	14 799	14 373	1 482	12 891
Total, Supplementary funding	181 319	181 319	30 201	151 118
GRAND TOTAL	326 931	323 931	85 570	238 361

(E/ICEF/1992/14, decision 1992/36). A total of $60.6 million ($31.9 million in general resources and $28.7 million in supplementary funds), or 71 per cent, was spent in countries/regions, while $25 million ($23.5 million in general resources and $1.5 million in supplementary funds) were spent at headquarters. The ratio of field to total expenditure is lower than expected (at least 75 per cent) because of delays in programme implementation in the field. A total of $30.2 million in allocations to countries/regions was unspent as of 31 December 1992. However, it is expected that implementation of global-funded programmes in the field will accelerate in 1993.

4. The summary of budget and expenditure grouped by fund is given in table 2. Actual expenditure for 1992 is quite low because of the timing of the approval of the global funds budget for 1992-1993. Actual expenditure for general resources is 39 per cent of the funds available for the biennium. Actual implementation of new programmes started only in July after the 1992 regular Board session. However, it is expected that programme implementation will accelerate in 1993.

5. It should be noted that the supplementary funds indicated in table 2 as available for 1993 include $142.7 million in unfunded programmes approved to be funded from supplementary funds. The summary of unfunded programmes is given in table 3.

6. Following established procedures, allocations from global funds were authorized by the Child Survival and Development (CSD) Committee on the basis of project proposals from regional and country offices. As of 31 December 1992, allocations to the countries/regions amounted to $103.5 million, of which $37.6 million, or 36 per cent, were allocated to country programmes in Africa; $20.2 million, or 20 per cent, to the Americas and the Caribbean; $31.5 million, or 30 per cent, to Asia; $9.6 million, or 9 per cent, to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA); $2.9 million, or 3 per cent, to Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the newly independent States; and $1.7 million, or 2 per cent, to higher-income countries. The summary of allocations by fund is presented in table 4.

Table 2. Consolidated global funds: Summary of budget and expenditure by fund

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Fund	Budget		Expenditure 1992	Available funds 1993
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993		
General resources				
IFPPE	25 000	25 000	10 202	14 798
Regional funds	28 430	28 430	11 046	17 384
PF90s	78 182	75 182	27 880	47 302
EPF	14 000	14 000	6 241	7 759
Subtotal, General resources	145 612	142 612	55 369	87 243
Supplementary funds				
IFPPE	-	-	-	-
Regional funds	8 904	8 904	633	8 271
PF90s	172 415	172 415	29 568	142 847
EPF	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Supplementary funds	181 319	181 319	30 201	151 118
Total	326 931	323 931	85 570	238 361

Table 3. Consolidated global funds: Status of funding of programmes approved to be funded from supplementary funds

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Fund	Budget		Funded as of 1992	To be funded in 1993
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993		
Regional funds				
National capacity-building	8 904	8 904	997	7 907
PF90s				
Health	130 670	130 670	32 488	98 182
Nutrition	8 699	8 699	2 459	6 240
Water supply and sanitation	5 000	5 000	-	5 000
Education	6 000	6 000	-	6 000
Intersectoral	22 046	22 046	2 664	19 382
Subtotal, PF90s	172 415	172 415	37 611	134 804
Total	181 319	181 319	38 608	142 711

Table 4. Consolidated global funds: Summary of allocations to countries/regions

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Regional funds	PF90s	EPF	Total
General resources				
Africa	5 984	8 791	2 898	17 672
Americas and the Caribbean	8 464	7 565	661	16 690
Asia	4 800	4 095	922	9 817
Middle East and North Africa	1 978	2 158	1 515	5 651
Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the new independent States	-	-	2 908	2 908
Others	1 700	-	-	-
Subtotal, General resources	22 926	22 609	8 904	54 439
Supplementary funds				
Africa	997	18 954	-	19 951
Americas and the Caribbean	-	3 466	-	3 466
Asia	-	21 643	-	21 643
Middle East and North Africa	-	3 955	-	3 955
Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the new independent States	-	77	-	77
Others	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Supplementary funds	997	48 095	-	49 092
Total	23 923	70 704	8 904	103 531

Staffing

7. In 1992, the actual number of posts charged to global funds increased by one as a result of the redeployment of one post from other general resources-funded headquarters project posts to PF90s, Child monitoring, in order to meet the demand for monitoring progress towards the achievement of goals for the 1990s. The summary of project posts charged to global funds classified by level is presented in table 5.

8. The summary of project posts by fund is presented in table 6. The number of posts charged to IFPPE decreased by three, while the number of posts charged to PF90s increased by four. The three posts from IFPPE were redeployed to PF90s, one to Nutrition, one to Women in development and one to Children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC), to meet changing needs. As explained in paragraph 7 above, one post was redeployed from other general resources funding sources to PF90s, Child monitoring.

Table 5. Consolidated global funds: Summary of headquarters posts by level

	Approved 1992-1993	Actual 1992
General resources		
International Professional		
L-7	5	5
L-6	5	5
L-5	21	22
L-4	24	24
L-3	8	8
L-2/L-1	6	6
Subtotal, International Professional	69	70
General Service	54	54
Total, General resources	123	124
Supplementary funds		
International Professional		
L-7	0	0
L-6	0	0
L-5	1	1
L-4	3	3
L-3	2	2
L-2/L-1	1	1
Subtotal, International Professional	7	7
General Service	3	3
Total, Supplementary funds	10	10
GRAND TOTAL	133	134

Table 6. Consolidated flobal funds: Summary of headquarters posts by fund

	Approved 1992-1993			Actual 1992		
	IP	GS	Total	IP	GS	Total
General resources						
IFPPE	42	34	76	39	34	73
Regional funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
PF90s	23	16	39	27	16	43
EPF	4	4	8	4	4	8
Subtotal, General resources	69	54	123	70	54	124
Supplementary funds						
IFPPE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional funds	0	0	0	0	0	0
PF90s	7	3	10	7	3	10
EPF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Supplementary funds	7	3	10	7	3	10
Total	76	57	133	77	57	134

II. INTERREGIONAL FUND FOR PROGRAMME PREPARATION, PROMOTION AND EVALUATION

A. Overview

9. The Interregional Fund for Programme Preparation (IFP) was established in 1962 to enable UNICEF to work closely with government ministries on the preparatory work leading to the formulation of national policies, the programme preparation for strengthening services for children, the assessment of current activities and the experience exchange between regions and countries. In the mid-1970s, the fund evolved into a source of support for policy development and for strengthening the knowledge base in UNICEF. In 1984, the scope of IFP was broadened to include programme promotion and strengthened support to programme evaluation. Accordingly, it was renamed IFPPE.

10. The programme budget for IFPPE for the biennium 1992-1993 (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.37) was approved by the 1991 Executive Board in the amount of $25 million (E/ICEF/1991/15, decision 1991/12) and was resubmitted (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.48) and approved by the 1992 Executive Board for the same amount as part of the consolidated global funds programme budget (E/ICEF/1992/14, decision 1992/16). The fund continued to provide support to: (a) programme formulation through support to programme policy formulation, knowledge generation, institutional networking and exchange of experience at international and global levels and the development of new programme areas of priority concerns for children and women; (b) programme preparation through the development and improvement of programme preparation systems, including models and guidelines for situation analyses, programme approaches and prioritization of programme concerns, improvement of capacities of country offices and of the quality of country programme preparation, implementation and evaluation, and selective participation in country programme preparation and experimentation of innovative ideas and approaches; (c) programme evaluation through the establishment and improvement of programme evaluation techniques and systems, conducting selective thematic evaluations and programme operations for their efficiency, effectiveness and relevance, learning practical lessons from past programme experience in order to adjust programme strategies and improve programme management, and conducting training in evaluation techniques and methods; and (d) programme promotion through closer cooperation with other agencies and the publication of the annual State of the World's Children report and other programme publications, and working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), parliamentarians and other interested parties.

Financial implementation

11. Actual expenditure on IFPPE activities in 1992 amounted to $10.2 million, leaving $14.8 million available for 1993. Some $1.2 million, or 11.8 per cent, were used for global studies and evaluation; $2.2 million, or 21.6 per cent, for special programme areas; $1.6 million, or 15.7 per cent, for cooperation with United Nations and other agencies; $2.5 million, or 25.5 per cent, for knowledge generation, knowledge networks and experience exchange; and $2.6 million, or 26.5 per cent, for programme promotion. Details of the expenditure by activity are presented in table 7, while the summary of budget and expenditure by budget line is contained in table 8.

Table 7. IFPPE: Summary of budget and expenditure by activity

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Activities	Budget		Expenditure	Available funds
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993	1992	1993
Studies and evaluation				
Global studies	500	280	25	255
Programme manual	100	100	-	100
Evaluation	3 600	2 612	1 192	1 420
Subtotal	4 200	2 992	1 217	1 775
Special programme support areas				
Adjustment/development with a human face	1 200	1 299	315	984
Facts for Life	1 100	1 000	386	614
Programme publications	1 300	1 300	569	731
Convention on the Rights of the Child	520	520	108	412
Programme information management	1 000	1 788	738	1,050
History project	500	500	110	390
Subtotal	5 620	6 407	2 226	4,181
Cooperation with United Nations and other agencies				
Information base and statistics	800	800	301	499
Rehabilitation International	300	300	125	175
Subcommittee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Coordination	200	200	104	96
Resource institutions	1 000	1 100	532	568
United Nations inter-agency collaboration	1 290	1 020	557	463
Subtotal	3 590	3 420	1 619	1 801
Knowledge generation, knowledge networks and experience exchange				
Primary health care	600	580	170	410
Vitamin A (micronutrients)	350	-	-	-
Breast-feeding	1 000	1 000	231	769
Household food security	400	65	49	16
Urban basic services	200	200	132	68
Women in development	400	-	-	-
Water supply and sanitation	270	270	158	112
Programme communication	320	600	313	287
Social mobilization (to public participation)	1 000	100	78	22
Programming support	1 300	2 238	1 018	1 220
Costs and economics	900	990	387	603
Subtotal	6 740	6 043	2 536	3 507
Programme promotion				
State of the World's Children report	3 000	3 018	1 242	1 776
Support for NGOs and intergovernmental organizations	850	950	401	549
Support for parliamentarians (to public participation)	1 000	-	-	-
Public participation (social mobilization and parliamentarians)	-	2 000	828	1 172
National Committees for UNICEF	-	170	133	37
Subtotal	4 850	6 138	2 604	3 534
GRAND TOTAL	25 000	25 000	10 202	14 798

Table 8. IFPPE: Summary of budget and expenditure by budget line

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Budget		Expenditure	Available funds
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993	1992	1993
Total, country/regional programme allocation	-	-	-	-
Headquarters:				
Programme inputs				
Material and publications		4 052	1 406	2 646
Training		801	130	671
Cash assistance		5 493	1 662	3 831
Supply assistance		-	-	-
Subtotal, Programme inputs		10 346	3 198	7 148
Staff costs				
International Professional		8 589	3 735	4 854
Local staff		3 073	1 623	1 450
Consultants		1 575	754	821
Subtotal, Staff costs		13 237	6 112	7 125
Non-staff costs				
Travel		1 255	773	482
Furniture and equipment		50	88	(38)
Miscellaneous supplies and services		112	31	81
Subtotal, Non-staff costs		1 417	892	525
Total, Headquarters	25 000	25 000	10 202	14 798
GRAND TOTAL	25 000	25 000	10 202	14 798

Staffing

12. In 1992, 73 posts comprising 39 international Professional and 34 General Service staff were charged to IFPPE. This is three posts lower than the number approved by the Executive Board for 1992-1993 as a result of the redeployment of posts from IFPPE to PF90s to meet the needs of the Nutrition, Women in development and CEDC programmes. The summary of posts charged to IFPPE classified by level is presented in table 9. As requested by the 1991 Executive Board, the detailed list of posts is appended to the present document in the annex.

Table 9. IFPPE: Summary of headquarters posts by level

	Approved 1992-1993	Actual 1992
International Professional		
L-7	2	1
L-6	4	5
L-5	8	8
L-4	16	14
L-3	8	8
L-2/L-1	4	3
Subtotal, International Professional	42	39
General Service	34	34
Total	76	73

13. The summary of posts charged to the fund classified by group of activity is given in table 10. There is a substantial increase in the number of posts actually charged to programme promotion because of the redeployment of some posts responsible for social mobilization under the knowledge network and experience exchange component to programme promotion and public participation.

Table 10. IFPPE: Summary of headquarters posts by activity

	Approved 1992-1993			Actual 1992		
	IP	GS	Total	IP	GS	Total
Studies and evaluation	4	3	7	4	3	7
Special programme support areas	10	12	22	11	11	22
Cooperation with United Nations and other agencies	3	3	6	3	3	6
Knowledge generation, knowledge network and experience exchange	20	11	31	12	9	21
Programme promotion	5	5	10	9	8	17
Total posts charged to IFPPE	42	34	76	39	34	73

B. Studies and evaluation

14. As indicated in table 7 above, $1.2 million, or 11.8 per cent of the approved IFPPE funds for 1992, were spent on studies and evaluation activities. Capacity-building for evaluation in UNICEF country offices was a major focus in 1992. Intensive low-cost training activities on essential research and evaluation methodologies were conducted in Angola, Burundi, Chad, Honduras, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, Thailand and Zimbabwe, in addition to two regional workshops for the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) and the East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO). Over 100 staff from 50 countries were involved in the training aimed at enhancing the UNICEF country office evaluation function and monitoring of goals for the 1990s. Training was undertaken in sentinel community surveillance, which included the direct and active involvement of the communities where the research or the evaluation took place, and the immediate action-oriented feedback to those communities, combined with a structured feedback to the district and national level management information processes. As a direct result of this training, 17 countries are now using the sentinel community surveillance method with an emphasis on impact measurement.

15. The UNICEF emergency response over the last year was also evaluated, leading to the formulation of a senior-level task force which made a number of decisions modifying UNICEF policy in the operations area. A standard methodology on how to evaluate emergency programmes was developed. The first application of the methodology included a review of existing documents, interviews of key actors involved in the emergency response and a review of the

linkages between UNICEF inputs and programme outputs. The impact, coverage and costs were assessed through a process of sentinel community surveillance carried out by teams of community members, NGOs and government officials. The final report contained important lessons learned and recommendations that have been useful in developing interventions in other emergency countries. This exercise also resulted in the development of a methodology to evaluate other emergency programmes, which has become an important component of UNICEF global output, and provided a basis to develop methodologies to obtain baseline data under difficult circumstances as well as to develop a country programme that builds on activities implemented during the emergency phase.

16. Other evaluation activities supported by IFPPE included a global thematic evaluation involving a seven-country case study of UNICEF support to growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) to review and share experience, to identify technical and operational changes to improve the usefulness of GMP and to examine the sustainability of GMP activities. Priority areas for further operational research were identified, and an attempt was made to build national capacity to conduct rapid anthropological assessments. Support was provided to the MENA region to test the evaluation database. A three-day consultation also was held as the first global-level meeting in UNICEF to focus exclusively on strategies and operational efforts in support of women's productive activities. Support was provided to the Consultative Group on Early Childhood Care and Development to carry out a workshop on child-bearing practices and beliefs in sub-Saharan Africa.

17. Back-up support was provided to the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark and Switzerland in conducting the first multi-donor evaluation of UNICEF by coordinating case study visits to six countries and providing organizational feedback to the evaluation process. Cash assistance was provided to Bolivia and Ecuador in support of the PROANDES (programme of basic services for children in the Andean subregion) evaluation process to facilitate exchanges of experiences in the region as well as to provide useful insights in area-based programmes for UNICEF. Support was provided to the UNICEF office in Chile for the evaluation of the solar cooker project which focused on time-saving aspects for women and children, cost-effectiveness and environmental impact. The result of this review will be compared with similar experiments in other countries to form policy recommendations on the appropriate use of solar cookers and to identify areas for further applied research.

C. Special programme support activities

18. The amount spent for special support activities as shown in table 7 above is $2.2 million, or 21.6 per cent of total IFPPE expenditure for 1992. Activities included adjustment/development with a human face, Facts for Life, programme publications, Convention on the Rights of the Child, programme information management and the UNICEF history project. The concept of development with a human face went a step further in 1992 with over 100 countries producing their national programmes of action (NPAs) for women and children. Assistance was provided to review the costing and financing aspects of NPAs during the course of the year. Inter-agency collaboration focused on giving tangible form to the concept of development with a human face, which included joint reviews with the World Bank of the NPAs in Ghana, Guinea and

Uganda; collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the country human development report for Argentina; and collaboration with the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in examining the methodology for analysing the allocation of official development assistance for human development priority concerns and improving on the creditor reporting system. With the other agencies represented in the Joint Consultative Group on Policy Subgroup on Adjustment, a proposal was prepared to be implemented jointly by country offices of member agencies on monitoring poverty and the effects of adjustment policies on vulnerable groups. In order to provide a strong analytical basis for UNICEF advocacy for children and other vulnerable groups, a study - "Africa's Recovery in the 1990s" - was published to set out an alternative development path focusing on human development; a similar study for Latin America focusing on public expenditure and State regulation in the social sectors in eight countries was completed. Efforts in the area of debt-for-development swaps was continued in 1992, adding Jamaica, Madagascar and the Philippines to the list of countries that have benefited from swaps of commercial bank debt arranged by UNICEF.

19. Approximately 5.5 million copies of Facts for Life and its resource books are now in circulation in 155 language versions, reaching communities and national audiences in almost all the countries in which UNICEF cooperates. During the year, a revision of Facts for Life and the companion booklet, "All for Health", was undertaken involving extensive consultation which is expected to extend to 1993. A mid-term review of the publication has resulted in the development and printing of a brochure, part of the purpose of which was to extend the consultation process to include a larger number of experts from the developing world. Editorial work is now virtually complete and printing will be done in 1993. In an associated exercise, a version of Facts for Life intended for teachers and others working with children (principally in schools), under the aegis of the Child-to-Child programme, was supported during the year.

20. IFPPE was used to collect, analyse and disseminate internal and external knowledge of direct use for the implementation and advocacy of UNICEF goals for the 1990s in developing countries, at headquarters and among the academic and development community world wide. In support of the health and nutrition goals, three books were published: Breastfeeding, Growth and Illness, with an annotated bibliography, prepared by three internationally recognized experts; a joint publication with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on Household Food Security; and Training Guide in Lactation Management. The policy review "Strategy for improved nutrition of women and children in developing countries" was also reprinted during the year. In support of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), a book entitled Environment, Development and the Child was prepared and distributed at the conference. Five new books were published in 1992 in the Education for All book series, and a new book series, The Children in War, was initiated in 1992. Collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) resulted in dramatically extending the outreach of WHO and UNICEF/WHO publications in priority health and nutrition areas by increasing the number of local language versions, thus making these important publications more accessible and understandable to health personnel and community leaders.

21. IFPPE continued to provide support for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. A new and revised information kit on the Convention

was produced for the "informed public". The previous kit, a co-production with the Centre for Human Rights, was aimed primarily at promoting the ratification of the Convention. Now that some 130 countries have ratified the Convention, it is necessary to focus on the implementation phase, to explain what has happened since the adoption of formal steps in the revision of national legislation and the reporting process to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The kit also deals with specialized issues such as children in armed conflict and the economic exploitation of children. The kit has been very useful in informing potential partners about the importance of the Convention and in helping to promote its implementation. It is used by UNICEF country offices and National Committees for UNICEF as the basis for local information materials on the Convention and it is often combined with materials that focus on child rights issues of local interest and/or relevance.

22. During the year, IFPPE continued to support programme information management. Guidelines for streamlining and adapting the process and documentation for the country programming exercise were developed, together with a process to link programmes with office staffing - the country programme management plan. A prototype of the field office country information system was produced to allow field offices to collect data on the situation of children and women and to monitor progress towards achievement of the 1990s goals. IFPPE funds were also used to support the development of the programme manager system to enable UNICEF to operate a single, integrated information base for storage and retrieval of statistics and factual data processed for UNICEF activities, and to upgrade the reliability and accountability in UNICEF staff performance.

23. In 1992, the history process continued to work on priorities adopted by the History Task Force in 1989 for the 1989-1991 history process work plan. A monograph on the UNICEF experience in urban programmes was finalized, as was a two-volume compilation of Executive Board policy decisions (E/ICEF/L.1309/Add.3), covering 1980-1985, and E/ICEF/L.1309/Add.4, covering 1986-1993. The first volume (1980-1985) will be issued in March 1993 and the second will be finalized after the 1993 Executive Board session.

D. Cooperation with the United Nations and other agencies

24. As indicated in table 7 above, an amount of $1.6 million, or 15.7 per cent of total IFPPE expenditure for 1992, was used to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations and other agencies. UNICEF continued to collaborate with the United Nations Statistical Office to provide guidance to Governments and UNICEF offices in the use of statistics for children and women's programmes. UNICEF also worked closely with the United Nations Population Division in various demographic matters.

25. During the year, IFPPE continued to support UNICEF involvement in the work of the Subcommittee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Coordination as well as other, non-United Nations resource institutions such as the International Children's Centre in Paris, the Society for International Development, the International Development Conference, the International Paediatric Association, the University of British Columbia for the Global Health News and Review, and the World Congress for Education and Communication on Environment and Development. Rehabilitation International continued to support

UNICEF field offices and carry out liaison work with other United Nations organizations and NGOs working in the area of disability prevention and rehabilitation. It also continued to obtain and disseminate information and training materials on different aspects of childhood disability prevention and rehabilitation and to advocate the UNICEF CSD policy and its expanded strategy on childhood disability.

E. Knowledge generation, knowledge network and experience exchange

26. In 1992, $2.5 million, or 25.5 per cent of total IFPPE expenditure, were spent for activities related to knowledge generation, knowledge network and experience exchange. With the establishment of separate global funds for iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), Nutrition, Women in development, Vitamin A and Household food security, these activities were funded from the specific PF90s global funds rather than IFPPE. On the other hand, social mobilization activities were shifted from knowledge generation, knowledge network and experience exchange to programme promotion to allow more realistic classification of this activity.

27. UNICEF continued to support activities for learning and sharing the experiences of grass-roots programmes to improve programme planning and delivery. In the area of health, training packages were developed on basic epidemiology and community surveillance, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and control of diarrhoeal diseases (CDD), and a database of expanded programme on immunization (EPI)/CDD/ARI reference materials and computer-based network monitoring system were developed to facilitate knowledge generation, networking and experience exchange in this area. IFPPE was also used to finance the development of the urban policy paper. Background papers were prepared and country case-studies and urban policy workshops were conducted.

28. Activities in programme communication were enhanced to improve communication-oriented situation analyses and training through experiential and interactive techniques. During the year, the initial stages of development of training modules for social mobilization, communication planning and the management of audio-visual production were supported from IFPPE. The communication planning and audio-visual production management modules are being developed in coordination with the Australian Broadcasting Company and Radio Netherlands.

29. In view of the scarcity of financial resources and the increased demands for accountability, the cost of programmes, cost-effectiveness and sustainability are important issues that entail not only the use of technical tools of costing, but also the need to conduct these within a socio-economic analysis of the country. UNICEF is strengthening its technical capacity in the area of cost and financing of the social sector, and a network of economists is being developed within UNICEF. In 1992, the Cost and Economics Unit, funded from IFPPE, provided support in these efforts through training workshops, country and regional consultations, and the preparation of guidelines and reports.

F. Programme promotion

30. Total expenditure for programme promotion for 1992 amounted to $2.6 million, which is 26.5 per cent of total IFPPE expenditure for the year. Activities under programme promotion include the preparation, publication and dissemination of The State of the World's Children report and support for NGOs and public participation. The Executive Director launched The State of the World's Children, 1993 report at an international news conference in Mexico City. Briefings for journalists were held in several cities in industrialized countries and throughout the developing world. Print and radio coverage was widespread, and edited highlights of the Mexico City event transmitted by satellite led to extensive television attention world wide. The 1993 report was issued simultaneously in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish. It was also translated either in its entirety or in its summary versions, into over 40 languages. By all accounts the report helped to generate a considerable amount of political will, commitment and social mobilization necessary for programme promotion and implementation.

31. During the year, IFPPE also was used to mobilize NGOs in the implementation of World Summit for Children goals; to promote NGO activities in the implementation and monitoring of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; to ensure priority concern for Africa in the 1990s; and to strengthen the delivery capacity of NGOs working in child-related programmes in developing countries and in Central and Eastern Europe. Funding was provided to Defence for Children International (DCI), which served as the secretariat for the Ad Hoc NGO Group on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This included, inter alia, support for the development of national coalitions to implement and monitor the Convention; the preparation of relevant guidelines; the coordination of NGO inputs into meetings of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and its various subgroups on child labour, exploitation, and others; the establishment of a documentation/research centre on the Convention in Geneva; and organization of a DCI/UNICEF meeting on information systems for children's rights. Support also was provided to the World Organization of Scouts Movement for the development of materials to strengthen the involvement of the Scouts in community development activities, especially health education and advocacy on the Convention at national and local levels.

32. IFPPE also was used to support public participation by mobilizing mayors, parliamentarians, religious leaders and intellectuals and to foster collaboration between these partners and field offices in the implementation of the World Summit goals; to ensure that children's issues are addressed at the highest political level through resolutions and plans of action adopted by intergovernmental organizations such as the Non-Aligned Movement Summit, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit, UNCED, the International Conference on Assistance to African Children (ICAAC) and the Group of 15 Summit; and to support priority for Africa in the 1990s through commemoration of the Day of the African Child and overall support for the development of NPAs. A global initiative - "Mayors as Defenders of Children" - was launched in January 1992 at the International Colloquium of Mayors held in Dakar, Senegal, where 50 mayors from all regions of the world participated and pledged to become defenders of children. The initiative taps the political leadership of mayors and municipal leaders to work for CSD. Just prior to ICAAC in November 1992, some 40 mayors

from Canada, Italy, Nigeria and Senegal gathered to discuss how they could contribute to the implementation of NPAs.

33. In June 1992, UNICEF sponsored a regional conference of religious leaders from eight countries in southern Africa. The Religions of Africa for the Children of Africa Conference issued a statement pledging "as members of all religious communities in the region, to work together for peace and justice and above all, to seek to ensure the protection of children". Support was also provided for the Parliamentary Earth Summit in June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro in conjunction with UNCED. The gathering 300 high-level parliamentarians, religious leaders, scientists, artists and other distinguished personalities focused on the human dimension of environmental concerns. Child-related issues figured prominently in all discussions at UNCED, and children from all economic backgrounds, including street children, participated and expressed their views.

III. REGIONAL FUNDS

A. Overview

34. Regional funds are composed of the Regional Fund for Programme Preparation, Promotion and Evaluation (RFPPE), the Special Adjustment Facility for Latin America and the Caribbean (SAFLAC), the regional fund for the Empowerment of Women for Development, the regional fund for CEDC and the fund for Institutional Strategy for National Capacity-building.

35. In recognition of the special needs of regional offices, the 1991 Executive Board approved a separate RFPPE. The programme budget of $18.5 million for the biennium 1992-1993 was approved (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.58) and was resubmitted to the 1992 Board as part of the consolidated global funds programme budget. RFPPE continued to serve as the primary source of regional advisory and monitoring support to countries in performing their programme functions for the generation and exchange of experience within the region, for initiating programme activities in the mid- to higher-income countries without country programmes and for the mobilization and strengthening of collaboration with regional and subregional economic, social and political organizations and institutions.

36. SAFLAC and the regional funds for women and CEDC are managed by the Americas and the Caribbean region in addition to their allocation from RFPPE. SAFLAC was established in 1988 in the amount of $10 million for the period 1988-1992 (E/ICEF/1988/13, resolution 1988/22) and was extended to 1993 by the 1990 Board. The budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in the amount of $8.4 million (including $2.4 million carried over from prior years for unspent funds already allocated to the countries) was also approved at that time (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.41). SAFLAC provided assistance to Latin American and the Caribbean countries in their efforts to cope with the deteriorating social conditions resulting from the economic crisis in the region. The regional fund for women was approved by the Board in 1990 in the amount of $1.5 million for the period 1990-1995. The fund has contributed to the development of methodologies aimed at improving the quality of life of low-income women and reducing their burdens. In order to achieve greater awareness of the problems of all categories of children in especially difficult circumstances and to ensure more effective actions in

responding to them, the 1990 Executive Board approved the regional CEDC programme for 1991-1996 in the amount of $3 million ($500,000 per year).

37. The fund for Institutional Strategy for National Capacity-building is being managed by the Eastern and Southern Africa region and is fully funded from supplementary funds contributions. The fund continued to support national programmes that involve universities in developing and training current and future health care personnel using the actual health care problems and needs of the community. Regional activities carried out in 1992 are described in the section below.

Financial implementation

38. The summary of Regional funds programme budget and expenditure grouped by region is given in table 11.

39. Except for TACRO, general resources funds for all other regions, as well as for some higher-income developing countries, are allocations from RFPPE. The breakdown of the regional funds for TACRO is given in table 12. The only supplementary-funded regional fund is the fund for Institutional Strengthening and National Capacity-building for CSD in the Africa region, which was approved by the 1991 Board (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.42) and is being managed by ESARO.

Table 11. Regional funds: Summary of budget and expenditure by region

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Fund	Budget		Expenditure	Available funds
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993	1992	1993
General resources				
WCARO	2 855	2 912	1 510	1 402
ESARO	3 017	3 009	1 422	1 587
TACRO	12 880	12 478	4 644	7 834
EAPRO	2 770	3 134	1 208	1 926
SARO	1 930	2 521	855	1 666
MENA	1 978	1 824	704	1 120
Higher-income countries	3 000	2 552	702	1 850
Subtotal, General resources	28 430	28 430	11 045	17 385
Supplementary funds				
ESARO	8 904	8 904	633	8 271
Subtotal, Supplementary funds	8 904	8 904	633	8 271
Total	37 334	37 334	11 678	25 656

Table 12. Regional funds, TACRO: Summary of budget and expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Fund	Budget		Expenditure 1992	Available funds 1993
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993		
General resources				
RFPPE	2 925	2 523	1 113	1 410
SAFLAC	8 355	8 355	2 904	5 451
Women	600	600	252	348
CEDC	1 000	1 000	376	624
Total	12 880	12 478	4 645	7 833

Staffing

40. Table 13 presents the summary of posts classified by region, and the detailed list of posts charged to regional funds is given in the annex. The substantial increase in the number of posts in SARO was mainly the result of the transfer of the regional office from India to Nepal.

Table 13. Regional funds: Summary of posts by region

	Budgeted for 1992-1993			Actual 1992		
	IP	GS	Total	IP	GS	Total
WCARO	7	5	12	8	5	13
ESARO	8	7	15	8	7	15
TACRO	8	4	12	7	4	11
EAPRO	8	4	12 a/	8	4	12
SARO	2	1	3	6	12	18
MENA	6	6	12	6	5	11
Total	39	27	66	43	37	80

a/ Includes adjustment for one international Professional procurement officer and one General Service staff inadvertently omitted in original list.

B. West and Central Africa

41. Of the $2.9 million revised allocation from RFPPE for West and Central Africa, $1.5 million were actually spent in 1992. The fund was used to support stronger technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) through the regional health planning workshop, a collaborative meeting between the Organisation de coordination et de coopération dans la lutte contre les grandes endémies and UNICEF, and a regional seminar organized jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on the cultural dimension of development focusing on the role of communities and the cultural approach to development as it affects women and children. Allocations from RFPPE were also used to support a conference on youth that was held in Ouagadougou. Of major importance in the year was ICAAC, sponsored by the OAU. The conference adopted the Dakar Consensus, which laid out the commitment of Governments and donors to children on the continent. The regional office has collaborated very closely with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in a subregional seminar on working children, and assistance was also provided to cover the expenses related to the Girl Child Symposium in Nouakchott, Mauritania. The focus on participatory development was enhanced through support for a consultation on this approach which brought together UNICEF staff, government counterparts and NGOs. This consultation was very important for highlighting pertinent approaches to reaching the decade goals in the region.

42. RFPPE also funded regional advisory support to country offices in the areas of primary health care (PHC)/Bamako Initiative, community development, information management, supply and logistics, and economic policy analysis.

C. Eastern and Southern Africa

43. The Eastern and Southern Africa region spent $1.4 million of its RFPPE allocation in 1992. This region was very active in supporting significant studies and evaluations, including "Women's health/safe motherhood", which focused on women's health in Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania; "Insecticide impregnated bednet study", as a serious contribution to malaria control; "Children in families with AIDS" (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), which is a counsellors' guide for families; "Intercountry study", an operationalization of the new UNICEF nutrition strategy; and "Girl child study", which was carried out in eight countries.

44. The regional office utilized funds to strengthen the exchange of information between staff in the countries of the region through the development of networks in the following areas: malaria/health, AIDS/health education, household food security and nutrition, women's development, and management information systems. These knowledge networks not only facilitated the expansion of the regional information base, but also were used to initiate consultative contacts with NGOs and other United Nations agencies. The regional funds were also instrumental in supporting strengthened inter-agency collaboration through the WHO/UNICEF regional directors' meeting, which was also attended by representatives of the World Bank and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). This has led to a stronger commitment to collaborate in

strengthening Governments to address issues of health care delivery and World Summit for Children goals.

45. Materials were produced for gender-analysis training and the new package was used to train staff from six regions. The FEMNET (network of women's groups) General Assembly and Programming Conference, where women's priority needs, empowerment, legal rights and their role in development and management were reviewed, was supported. The rights of children also were supported through the "Pied Crow" children's magazine. Small countries received support to prepare NPAs and a technical workshop on NPA preparation was attended by partners from 13 African countries. Efforts are progressing to develop a monitoring system for NPAs in the region.

D. Americas and the Caribbean

46. As indicated in table 12 above, the regional fund for the Americas and the Caribbean region is composed of RFPPE, SAFLAC, the regional fund for the Empowerment of Women in Development and the regional fund for CEDC. Actual total expenditure for 1992 amounted to $4.6 million.

47. In 1992, the funds from RFPPE were instrumental in helping to provide technical advisory support to countries in the region in the areas of health, nutrition, planning and evaluation, and urban basic services. Funds were used to strengthen inter-agency collaboration between the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and UNICEF, as well as to finance the second meeting of Latin American maternal and child health (MCH) managers and important studies on maternal mortality, the contribution of EPI to development and the review of breast-feeding curricula for nursing, medicine and public health schools. Assistance was provided for substantive materials used at the Second Summit of First Ladies of the Americas and the Caribbean, held in Cartagena, Colombia, in September 1992, where the First Ladies agreed upon common areas for their work, advocacy and initiatives in favour of children and women such as the elimination of neonatal tetanus, breast-feeding promotion and the prevention of early pregnancies.

48. RFPPE was a major source of funding to promote inter-agency collaboration in the region between UNESCO and UNICEF with the purpose of redefining policies and guidelines in relation to basic education and literacy. Additionally, funding was provided to support a meeting of Latin American NGOs on EFA. Further collaborative work with UNESCO was carried out aimed at analysing the contribution of civil society to the financing and satisfaction of basic learning needs and the promotion of more effective coordination among NGOs in this area. Support to TCDC efforts in education was a strong feature of RFPPE activities in 1992, as was the dissemination of printed and audio-visual materials. The development of NPAs was another very important activity in 1992, particularly for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The participation of three government officials of the region in the Instituto Latinoamericano de Planificación Económica y Social (Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning) course on the preparation and evaluation of social policies and projects, a survey in Nicaragua on the quality of life, studies on topics such as debt relief operations, NPA cost analysis and public investment on children were all included in RFPPE-supported activities in 1992.

49. RFPPE also made possible several activities in the information field, including the regional workshop of information officers, a study of Colombia's communications experience, a video on Haiti's environmental issues and interviews with famous Latin American writers on issues related to CSD. Finally, RFPPE provided the necessary financial backing to support and carry out a situation analysis on the impact of environmental degradation on children in the region, and to support the Second Regional Encounter on Water and Sanitation organized jointly with PAHO and with the participation of government officials of all countries in the region.

50. In 1992, 16 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean carried out activities financed through SAFLAC. Most of the projects were oriented to build the capacity of Governments in the design, implementation and monitoring of social policies and programmes aimed at alleviating the worst effects of the economic crisis and of poverty on the population, especially children and women. Therefore, they have related directly with the elaboration and implementation of the national plans of action as instruments of social policy and development. A subregional project for working with the Catholic Church and a project in Argentina focused on advocacy activities to mobilize important allies and introduce children and women in the social and political agenda. Finally, in Mexico and Uruguay, SAFLAC funded the technical and financial assistance to service delivery programmes, namely popular kitchens and centres for integrated care of children and family.

51. In 1992, the regional CEDC programme continued to provide technical and financial support to UNICEF offices in the region for the preparation of situation analyses in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. Support also was provided for child prostitution studies in Argentina, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador and the Central American countries, as well as for a study on child abuse in Mexico. The situation analyses of Bolivia and Uruguay were published, together with the Portuguese, English and French versions of previous issues, aimed at diffusing valuable experiences of attention to CEDC in the region. In addition, special efforts were devoted to technical support and training on more humane treatment of children in juvenile institutions. Three subregional workshops for street educators also were held. Over 51 technical support missions to Latin American and Caribbean countries, as well as one to Africa, were arranged. TCDC among countries in the region has also been facilitated.

52. Technical support was provided to the Andean Parliament to undertake a situation analysis of women in the Andean countries and for an analysis of the Andean countries' legislation on women in those countries. Technical support also was provided to the third meeting of the Central American Parliament to conduct a situation analysis and a study of legislation regarding women.

53. UNICEF has extended technical support to regional meetings of the Conferencia Episcopal Latinoamericana (Latin American Conference of Catholic Bishops). The regional women's programme has contributed to the compilation, analysis, publication and diffusion of studies on family violence in Central America, as well as the publication of several case studies on income-generation experiences in the Americas and the Caribbean. The programme coordinated activities with other United Nations agencies such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNESCO, the United Nations Development Fund

for Women and PAHO/WHO on the promotion of women's policies and women's development. Close cooperation has been established with each country office to ensure that activities in favour of women are mutually supportive and complementary.

E. East Asia and the Pacific

54. A total of $1.2 million was spent by the region from its RFPPE allocation. The fund was used to support regional advisory services and a series of regional consultations, study seminars and experience exchanges. This included the second UNICEF/Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Institute for Health and Development study seminar on PHC development; a regional consultation on CEDC involving four NGOs, three other United Nations agencies and six UNICEF offices; a regional nutrition study seminar for middle- and high-level policy makers from Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Mongolia; a regional consultation seminar on AIDS for eight country offices; and a regional planning meeting on cost and economics for staff in the region. It was also used to support the second regional consultation on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was attended by representatives of 13 countries who issued the Beijing Consensus containing 15 recommendations for implementation of the Convention. Additional regional consultations were held on education, breast-feeding and child abuse and neglect. A regional profile of street children was developed and NGO participation in a global seminar on street children and working children was facilitated using the fund.

55. An important feature of the regional support was funding for several programme publications, reports and journals. Regional funds were used for the quarterly "Asia Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health", two issues of "ASEAN Paediatric Federation Newsletter", two quarterly bulletins on "Child Workers in Asia" and a regional brochure on UNICEF involvement in basic education. A brochure on the third UNICEF/ASEAN Institute for Health and Development study seminar on PHC development in Thailand also was produced.

56. Support was provided to China to carry out special studies focused on minority groups in Xingkiang addressing factors associated with access to services, case studies of primary education and changes in the delivery of MCH services in the past 10 years related to economic reform. Additional activities funded in China included support for the International Symposium on Juvenile Delinquency, technical support for applied research in MCH, management information systems for children's and women's health services, development of a national plan for the elimination of neonatal tetanus, evaluation of the Child Development Centre for China and the development of case-studies on primary education.

F. South Asia

57. During 1992, SARO spent $0.9 million from its RFPPE allocation to support several strategic actions at regional and country levels. Support was provided to the South Asia Seminar on Women sponsored by the Government of India, with ministerial participation; a meeting on Children's Rights in Intercountry Adoptions; a regional meeting co-sponsored by IFAD and UNICEF on Diet, Culture

and the Environment; a seminar on Media and the Child organized by the South Asia Media Association; and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Conference on Children held in Colombo, in September 1992, as a regional follow-up to the World Summit for Children.

58. Regional funds were provided to a pilot programme in Nepal to promote inter-agency coordination by identifying practical modalities of cooperation among UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF. Research activities included continuing support to WHO for a rural cohort study on child survival in India and to the Jumla Child Survival Project in Nepal, as well as a comparative study on the tribal child in five SAARC countries and a regional study by the International Consultative Council on Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD) on IDD control programme monitoring in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal. One of the most exciting initiatives of the year was the convening of 11 high-level South Asia professional networks of parliamentarians, economists, educators, communicators, jurists, religious leaders, health and nutrition experts, activists for the girl child and women, urban social planners and social development workers. These consultations resulted in interrelated sets of action proposals, published together as "South Asia Consultations". This process is leading to continuing regional networks that will be engaged in influencing policies, strengthening programmes, monitoring progress and sharing intercountry experiences relevant to children and development. Support also was provided for the development of a South Asia media network to promote media coverage of children's issues and the SAARC Conference on Children. In addition, regional funds were used to finance the convening of collegial working groups of senior UNICEF staff in the areas of health, communications, documentation, planning, education, operations, management information and urban services for information sharing and strategy development.

59. Publications supported by or produced from regional funds included a publication on food systems and the environment; "Perspectives", a regional statistics overview; the development quarterly "Future"; and the new regional newsletter, "Links". Regional funds also supported the development of a regional network of writers producing feature articles on children and development issues in South Asia.

60. The year 1992 was the first full year of operation of the regional office since its reconstitution and relocation to Kathmandu. As the year began, the office was still recruiting staff and equipping the new office. By mid-year, four of the six regional advisers on the regional funds budget had been recruited. Because the office was not at full staffing level, actual staff costs were lower than planned.

G. Middle East and North Africa

61. The RFPPE allocation amounting to $0.7 million was spent to support regional advisory services and information generation and dissemination. The MENA region focused on developing networks of individuals and institutions and bringing in the best in guidance at the global level for developing new initiatives. A network has been established with WHO and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) that focuses on micronutrient deficiencies, which have become the main concern in 1992. Funds

also were used to undertake a micronutrient review and mapping in preparation for the regional meeting in 1993. RFPPE provided technical support to prepare information for advocacy on special concerns such as the urban child, economic adjustment policies, the determination of girls' education, as well as funding for two key policy papers on the economic and political impact of the Gulf conflict. A consultant is currently examining the critical issues affecting the quality and efficiency of primary education in the region.

62. Publications produced with regional funding included "The Arab Child: Challenge for a Brighter Future", "Statistical Profile of the Arab Child", "Learning from a Public Health Breakthrough: Universal Child Immunization in the Middle East and North Africa", "Children and Women in the Magreb", "Silent Endurance: Women's Reproductive Health in Rural Egypt" and "Fewer Births, Fewer Deaths". Funds also were used to produce material for the League of Arab States' ministerial meeting on children which focused on a regionwide process in preparing NPAs. In preparation for the 1993 regional seminar, the regional fund was used to produce a handbook in Arabic and English on "The Arab Family: A Working Bibliography". The Tunisian Institute of Human Rights produced an illustrated book in Arabic on child rights which will be used regionally in primary schools. The regional fund also supported innovative work by emerging groups of concerned citizens to monitor the application of the Convention of the Rights of the Child.

H. Higher-income countries

63. Actual expenditure for higher-income countries amounted to $0.7 million. Allocations were made to Barbados, Gabon, Seychelles, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and several countries of the Gulf Cooperative Council. These countries do not receive normal UNICEF assistance. The allocation from RFPPE was used mainly for advocacy towards building national political commitment for children.

IV. PROGRAMME FUNDS FOR THE 1990s GOALS

A. Overview

64. Following Executive Board decision 1992/14 (E/ICEF/1992/14) on the reorganization and consolidation of global funds, various global and interregional programmes which are intended to support the achievement of the 1990s goals have been consolidated into PF90s. PF90s maintain a sectoral structure in accordance with sectoral and some cross-sectoral goals for the 1990s, covering the areas of (a) health, (b) nutrition, (c) water supply and sanitation, (d) education, and (e) intersectoral areas such as CEDC, child monitoring, women in development, environment and communication.

65. PF90s provided support for (a) the initial experimentation, acceleration and intensification of activities contributing to the achievement of the goals for children and women in the 1990s; (b) technical cooperation and collaboration at international and intercountry levels considered essential for promoting specific 1990s goals; and (c) programme advocacy services in priority areas for policy dialogue, programme development and experience exchange, and programme monitoring.

Financial implementation

66. In 1992, the general resources expenditure from PF90s amounted to $27.9 million, or 37 per cent of the amount approved for the biennium. Supplementary funds expenditure amounted to $29.6 million, or 79 per cent of funds actually available for 1992. It should be noted that $134.8 million of the $142.8 million in supplementary funds indicated as available for 1993 remain unfunded as of 31 December 1992 (see table 3 above for details). The breakdown of expenditures by budget line is given in table 14.

67. The summary of budget and expenditure by programme is given in table 15. The available funds for 1993 include unspent funds already allocated to the countries/regions. Expenditure in 1992 was very low because of the timing of approval of the funds. As explained in paragraph 66 above, $134.8 million indicated as available for supplementary funds remain unfunded as of 31 December 1992.

68. Following prescribed procedures, PF90s amounting to $70.7 million were made available to countries/regions, of which $22.6 million were in general resources while $48.1 million were in supplementary funds. The summary of funds allocated per region per programme is given in table 16.

Table 14. PF90s: Summary of budget and expenditure by budget line

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Fund	Budget		Expenditure	Available funds
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993	1992	1993
General resources				
Total country/regional programme allocations	49 155	44 627	15 013	29 614
Headquarters:				
Programme inputs				
Material and publications		2 872	636	1 436
Training		2 586	1 046	1 540
Cash assistance		10 425	4 586	5 839
Supply assistance		354	36	318
Subtotal, Programme inputs		15 437	6 304	9 133
Staff costs				
International Professional		6 977	3 381	3 596
Local staff		1 852	1 142	710
Consultants		4 263	1 223	3 040
Subtotal, Staff costs		13 092	5 746	7 346
Non-staff costs				
Travel		1 523	635	888
Furniture and equipment		254	99	155
Miscellaneous supplies and services		249	84	165
Subtotal, Non-staff costs		2 026	818	1 208
Total, Headquarters	29 027	30 555	12 868	17 687
Total, General resources	78 182	75 182	27 881	47 301
Supplementary funding				
Country/regional programme allocations	157 616	158 042	28 086	129 956
Headquarters:				
Programme inputs				
Material and publications		605	50	555
Training		1 006	142	864
Cash assistance		9 297	729	8 568
Supply assistance		470	-	470
Subtotal, Programme inputs		11 378	921	10 457
Staff costs				
International Professional		985	230	755
Local staff		287	117	170
Consultants		1 223	174	1 049
Subtotal, Staff costs		2 495	521	1 974
Non-staff costs				
Travel		320	38	282
Furniture and equipment		110	-	110
Miscellaneous supplies and services		70	2	68
Subtotal, Non-staff costs		500	40	460
Total, Headquarters	14 799	14 373	1 482	460
Total, Supplementary funding	172 415	172 415	29 568	142 847
GRAND TOTAL	250 597	247 597	57 449	190 148

Table 15. PF90s: Summary of budget and expenditure by programme

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Fund	Budget		Expenditure	Available funds
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993	1992	1993
General resources				
Health	43 285	40 285	16 205	24 080
Nutrition	5 752	5 752	2 853	2 899
Water supply and sanitation	2 000	2 000	257	1 743
Education	16 653	16 653	5 288	11 365
Intersectoral	10 492	10 492	3 278	7 214
Subtotal, General resources	78 182	75 182	27 881	47 301
Supplementary funds				
Health	130 670	130 670	27 340	103 330
Nutrition	8 699	8 699	645	8 054
Water supply and sanitation	5 000	5 000	-	5 000
Education	6 000	6 000	-	6 000
Intersectoral	22 046	22 046	1 583	20 463
Subtotal, Supplementary funds	172 415	172 415	29 568	142 847
Total	250 597	247 597	57 449	190.148

Table 16. PF90s: Summary of allocations to countries/regions

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Health	Nutrition	Water	Education	Inter-sectoral	Total
General resources						
Africa	6 766	95	-	1 526	404	8 791
Americas and the Caribbean	4 155	350	-	2 165	895	7 565
Asia	1 692	162	-	1 653	588	4 095
Middle East and North Africa	252	-	-	1 471	435	2 158
Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the new independent States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, GR	12 865	607	-	6 815	2 322	22 609
Supplementary funds						
Africa	17 535	1 192	-	-	227	18 954
Americas and the Caribbean	2 615	703	-	-	149	3 467
Asia	21 396	-	-	-	247	21 643
Middle East and North Africa	3 955	-	-	-	-	3 955
Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the new independent States	77	-	-	-	-	77
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, SF	45 578	1 895	-	-	623	48 096
Total	58 442	2 502	-	6 815	2 945	70 705

Staffing

69. Fifty-three headquarters posts were charged to PF90s, which are four posts more than the approved number of posts for the period. As explained in paragraph 8 above, these posts were redeployed from other general resources-funded posts to meet changing needs. The summary of posts by level is given in table 17, while the number of posts by programme is given in table 18.

Table 17. PF90s: Summary of headquarters posts by level

	Approved 1992-1993	Actual 1992
General resources		
International Professional		
L-7	2	2
L-6	1	1
L-5	13	12
L-4	6	10
L-3	0	0
L-2/L-1	1	1
Subtotal, International Professional	23	26
National Professional	0	0
General Service	16	17
Total posts, General resources	39	43
Supplementary funds		
International Professional		
L-7	0	0
L-6	0	0
L-5	1	1
L-4	3	3
L-3	2	2
L-2/L-1	1	1
Subtotal, International Professional	7	7
National Professional	0	0
General Service	3	3
Total posts, Supplementary funds	10	10
GRAND TOTAL	49	53

Table 18. PF90s: Summary of headquarters posts by programme

	Approved 1992-1993			Actual 1992		
	IP	GS	Total	IP	GS	Total
General resources						
Health	14	11	25	14	11	25
Nutrition	2	1	3	2	1	3
Water supply and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	4	3	7	4	3	7
Intersectoral	3	1	4	7	2	9
Subtotal, General resources	23	16	39	27	17	34
Supplementary funds						
Health	6	2	8	6	2	8
Nutrition	1	1	2	1	1	2
Water supply and sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intersectoral	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Supplementary funds	7	3	10	7	3	10
Total	30	19	49	34	20	44

B. Health

70. Health comprises the major proportion (69 per cent) of the approved budget for 1992-1993 for all PF90s combined. The emphasis on health in PF90s is a reflection of the fact that 12 of the 27 Summit goals concern the area of health. The health sector of PF90s during 1992 is comprised of activities in the areas of mortality reduction, Bamako initiative, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/AIDS, Children's Vaccine Initiative and dracunculiasis (guinea worm disease) control.

71. In 1992, actual expenditure for PF90s, Health, amounted to $16.2 million in general resources and $27.3 million in supplementary funds. The breakdown of budget and expenditure by fund is given in table 19.

72. As indicated in table 3 above, only $32.5 million of the programme to be funded from supplementary funds were actually funded as of 31 December 1992, of which $27.3 million were spent in 1992. Of the funded programme, $27.6 million pertain to cooperation with the Rotary International on the polio vaccine initiative, of which $16 million were actually spent in 1992.

Table 19. PF90s, Health: Summary of budget and expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Fund	Budget		Expenditure	Available funds
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993	1992	1993
General resources				
Mortality reduction	22 900	22 900	8 741	14 159
Bamako Initiative	9 321	6 321	4 064	2 257
HIV/AIDS	3 446	3 446	1 067	2 379
Children's Vaccine Initiative	4 643	4 643	889	3 754
Dracunculiasis control	2 975	2 975	1 444	1 531
Subtotal, General resources	43 285	40 285	16 205	24 080
Supplementary funds				
Mortality reduction	79 769	79 769	23 861	55 908
Bamako Initiative	36 352	36 352	2 605	33 747
HIV/AIDS	4 549	4 549	873	3 676
Children's Vaccine Initiative	10 000	10 000	-	10 000
Dracunculiasis control	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Supplementary funds	130 670	130 670	27 339	103 331
Total	173 955	170 955	43 544	127 411

Mortality Reduction Reserve

73. For the last 10 years, the Mortality Reduction Reserve (MRR) has been drawn upon to provide critical support for achieving the child health and survival goals. Started initially as the Infant Mortality Reduction Reserve Fund, the scope of the fund has broadened to include support for three main mortality reduction goals in the 1990s endorsed by the Executive Board and the World Summit for Children: reduction from the 1990 level of mortality rates by one third, or to 50 per 1,000 live births, whichever is less, for infants; reduction by one third, or to 70 per 1,000 live births, whichever is less, of under-five mortality; and reduction of maternal mortality by one half.

74. In line with the basic purposes of the global programme funds, MRR funds have been directed to activities in countries to seize opportunities for potential acceleration and scaling up, supporting innovative approaches and promoting mobilization and synergism leading to the achievement of the decade's mortality reduction goals. Necessary technical collaboration, mobilization and advocacy efforts at the global level in support of field activities also have been financed from MRR.

75. The broadened scope of MRR is reflected in programme areas receiving support. In 1992, these included sustaining and improving the quality of

universal child immunization (UCI), control and prevention of diarrhoeal diseases and ARI, safe motherhood initiatives, control of malaria and promotion of breast-feeding, with "baby-friendly" hospitals as a key element.

76. An intensive effort to promote breast-feeding was launched with the goal of achieving in 1992 the cessation of free distribution of breast milk substitutes in hospitals and maternity clinics by multinational companies. The other goal for 1992 was to have at least 100 major hospitals in each region meet the criteria to be designated as "baby-friendly" and to serve as models in their respective countries. MRR provided critical support in fulfilling both those goals.

Country and regional activities

77. Four countries in Africa received allocations from MRR to cover emergency vaccine and other immunization needs. These funds helped to sustain UCI in countries where expected supplementary funds from donors did not materialize. The Central African Republic faced a severe crisis, and immunization coverage in 1991 declined to about one half of the 1990 level. Special activities, including support for recurrent costs, were required to improve performance in 1992. Namibia received support from MRR for a pioneering project to develop a national malaria control programme. The aim of the project is to achieve 80 per cent coverage of the population in five districts with impregnated bed nets, to develop self-sustaining mass production of impregnated bed nets in the private sector and to formulate strategies for a national control programme. Gabon and Kenya received assistance as part of the global breast-feeding and baby-friendly hospital initiative. MRR funds were used in Gabon to assess the infant feeding situation in the country, to retain the services of qualified consultants to help transform the two hospitals targeted to be "baby-friendly" during 1992 and to train health workers and others on how to implement the baby-friendly hospital initiative. In Kenya, assessment of hospitals was undertaken using the global baby-friendly hospital criteria, and an intense mobilization effort was carried out to promote the prohibition of free distribution of breast milk substitutes.

78. China and Viet Nam are both embarking upon an initiative to eradicate polio and control neonatal tetanus by 1995. These activities required additional vaccines which neither the Governments nor the UNICEF country programme budgets could accommodate. The polio vaccine was used in China to control outbreaks occurring in several provinces. UNICEF support was used to leverage additional funds from other donors. Thailand was assisted to intensify the promotion of breast-feeding, specifically, for the development and distribution of training and advocacy materials, training of health workers, assessments of hospitals and recruitment of a technical consultant to provide programme support.

79. The Americas and the Caribbean region was seriously affected by a major cholera epidemic during the past year. Argentina and Peru received funds from MRR to meet emergency needs. Bolivia experienced a fiscal crisis and MRR funds were used to provide vaccines in time for a national immunization day. El Salvador and Peru also received vaccines to control outbreaks. In Brazil, MRR funds were used to maintain the baby-friendly hospital initiative momentum created during 1991, including situation analysis, development and distribution of literature and audio-visual aids, and support to courses for health workers

on how to implement the "Ten steps to successful breast-feeding" promotion. MRR funds allocated to Guatemala were used to establish a "centre of excellence" in breast-feeding and to expand its capacity to train health workers in Guatemala as well as in other Central American countries. Bolivia used MRR funds to extend the initiative to promote, protect and support breast-feeding at nine maternity centres, to integrate breast-feeding promotion in MCH services and to mobilize and train multidisciplinary groups. In Mexico, assistance was given for the development of training materials, training of health workers, communication and mobilization activities, and programme planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Interregional activities

80. UNICEF support to the WHO EPI, CDD and ARI programmes was instrumental in enhancing collaboration between the two agencies for programme strategy, the development of training materials and programme evaluation. Support was also provided to the WHO Safe Motherhood programme for the development of midwifery training modules and the preparation of guidelines for obstetric emergencies, as well as for a set of training modules on essential obstetric functions. Inter-agency collaboration was promoted with UNICEF support for the CSD Task Force, which is facilitating a major initiative for promotion of child survival activities. Critical roles of policy development regarding international assistance, field technical support, liaison with collaborating agencies, and monitoring country health programme activities and global goals were made possible through funding from MRR.

81. In accordance with the Executive Board decision 1991/22 (E/ICEF/1991/15) on the UNICEF role in the implementation of breast-feeding, the baby-friendly hospital initiative was launched in June 1991 to accelerate achievement of the breast-feeding goal for the 1990s. To support interregional and global advocacy and mobilization activities under the initiative, UNICEF headquarters' staff capacity was strengthened through the recruitment of three full-time consultants and two support staff. The consultants have provided both technical and programming support to countries and monitored progress towards the 1992 goal of ending free and low-cost supplies of formula. Other activities implemented were regional training workshops, direct country programme support, development and distribution of programme and technical guidelines and establishment of a monitoring system. The baby-friendly hospital initiative has brought together a large number of organizations of health professionals, consumers and women's groups, academic institutions and Governments with a strong commitment to implement the Innocenti Declaration and the World Summit for Children goals on nutrition and breast-feeding promotion.

Bamako Initiative

82. The key objective of the Bamako Initiative is to revitalize and strengthen health systems and to improve the delivery of basic health care service at the district level and the periphery through community cost-sharing, community ownership and community control, using essential drugs as a catalytic element. The essence of the Bamako Initiative is to link the revival and strengthening of basic health services to people's greater participation and control, which was a key element in the Alma Ata declaration of PHC. Local ownership makes services

more effective and more appropriate to local conditions, with the finances generated being managed by the communities themselves.

83. By mid-1991, a core group of countries (Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zaire and Zambia) had begun implementing the key elements of the Initiative, in accordance with its guiding principles and taking into account the social, economic and political situations in each country. At least 11 other countries are well advanced in preparatory work. The Initiative was endorsed by the 1992 Executive Board as an appropriate path towards the development of PHC, following the recommendations of an evaluation carried out by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 1991.

84. In response to the 1992 Executive Board decision on the consolidation and reorganization of global funds (E/ICEF/1992/14, decision 1992/14), it was decided that the interregional programme for essential drugs and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Nutrition Support Programme be incorporated into the Bamako Initiative component of PF90s. The decision was based on the recognition that essential drugs constitute an essential part of the Bamako Initiative, and that it offers the most promising approach for community-based information systems, which is one of the major focuses of the programme. These two programme components are fully financed by supplementary funds.

Country and regional activities

85. Over the course of 1992, the Bamako Initiative has attracted considerable attention outside the core group of countries as well as outside of sub-Saharan Africa. Support from the Bamako Initiative funds focused on the initiation activities in those countries. The Central African Republic and Chad were two major countries in sub-Saharan Africa which received allocations for preparatory work on development of the PHC system in which the Bamako Initiative was designed to be a major strategic component. In the Central African Republic, the funding supported start-up activities in implementing the Bamako Initiative under the 1992-1996 national health development plan. Chad received funding to initiate pilot activity to upgrade a district health centre to a reference hospital.

86. Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, preliminary assessments and preparatory work are under way in Myanmar, Nepal, Peru, Sudan and Viet Nam. In Myanmar, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, has initiated preparatory work in strengthening PHC services such as improving the supply system for essential drugs and other health inputs and strengthening the organization of local health funds, with support from the Bamako Initiative.

Interregional activities

87. The Bamako Initiative Management Unit at UNICEF headquarters advises and assists country offices to ensure that the principles and basic working methods of the Bamako Initiative are well understood and increasingly reflected in country programmes. With experienced public health specialists, the unit has helped to guide the Initiative in developing concepts and methodologies, and to assist countries in adopting appropriate country-specific strategies, assessing international experience and disseminating useful lessons for wider application.

In addition, support to country offices has been provided through technical support in monitoring and initiating collaborative research activities. A series of consultations with outside experts were held in areas including the role of women, risk-sharing schemes (insurance), district hospital and system of referral and quality of care, and equity. As a result of the consultations, specific operations research protocols will be developed with the Overseas Development Administration (United Kingdom) on equity and with Save the Children Fund on the role of the community.

Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome

88. The HIV/AIDS global fund was established by the Executive Board at its 1990 session to support programme planning and design, start-up activities, monitoring and evaluation, technical support and global advocacy. Its key objective is to accelerate UNICEF-supported country programme activities aimed at the prevention of HIV transmission and reducing the social and economic impact of HIV/AIDS on children, families and communities. The importance of these objectives was reiterated during 1992 when the Executive Board endorsed the recommendation that UNICEF intensify and expand programme support activities in the primary prevention of HIV, working in close collaboration with Governments, WHO, bilateral agencies and other partners (E/ICEF/1992/14, decision 1992/26).

89. In this context, during 1992, the HIV/AIDS global fund was used to support global strategy development and for the mobilization of technical resources required by countries as they design, monitor and evaluate HIV/AIDS prevention activities and incorporate them into the country programme.

Country activities

90. Four countries received direct support from the fund to enable them to initiate HIV/AIDS activities. These included Kenya and Zimbabwe, which are focusing on actions in the area of communication and social mobilization; Niger, which is focusing on in-school activities; and Burundi, which is developing an important initiative in the areas of youth and family care and counselling. In addition, Uganda received support for the acceleration of the activities undertaken in the context of the "Save Youth from AIDS" programme and Malawi for strengthening actions addressing the needs of youth and families affected by AIDS. Support was also provided to WCARO to strengthen regional capacity in the area of reproductive health. Finally, exchanges of experience among countries were supported by making small sums available to countries for the preparation of videos and other materials and for participation in international conferences.

91. All of the allocations to countries complement resources that are being allocated to the HIV/AIDS prevention and care effort from the country programmes. The choice of countries receiving global support was based partially on the comparative advantage by the countries in terms of moving quickly in one of the major intervention areas with the perspective that the experience gained by these countries would be shared with others which are in an earlier phase of the prevention effort.

Interregional activities

92. Technical support was provided to the country offices to develop, start-up and expand their prevention and care efforts; to coordinate the ongoing refinement of the UNICEF policy on HIV/AIDS; and t strengthen collaboration with other major partners, especially the WHO Global Programme on AIDS, international NGOs and bilaterals. Policies and intervention activities in the areas of mass communication and social mobilization, in-school youth, high-risk youth and women's reproductive health were developed in close conjunction with field offices and other partners active in these areas. This included the development of an "operational strategy framework for AIDS prevention and care activities" to support UNICEF offices in their efforts. The framework contains strategies, planning tools, resource guides and technical information. In addition, with a view to improving technical support and accelerating the prevention and care efforts, thematic technical support groups are being established for each of the main intervention areas. These will ensure direct and continuous linkages among different countries which are pioneering approaches in a specific programming area and will link them to regional and international institutions that already have extensive experience and/or are undertaking significant operations research.

Children's Vaccine Initiative

93. UNICEF participation in the Children's Vaccine Initiative, approved by the 1991 Executive Board (E/ICEF/1991/15, decision 1991/16) and further endorsed by the Executive Board the following year (E/ICEF/1992/14, decision 1992/17), has moved forward with three main areas of activities during 1992: (a) facilitation of the analysis of the global production, distribution and utilization of vaccines containing diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis antigens and concurrent support towards assuring adequate, affordable, high-quality vaccines for use in developing countries; (b) development, testing and introduction of new vaccines for the global immunization programme; and (c) strengthening of the epidemiologic capacity in developing countries.

94. UNICEF provided support for an assessment of the global vaccine situation. Preliminary data show that more than one half of vaccines used in developing countries are produced domestically. A general strategy was developed for assuring sufficient vaccine supplies for developing countries. In the strategy, developing countries are categorized on the basis of factors such as population, income and technical capacity. The countries that have adequate financial resources and technical capacity will be supported to produce vaccines domestically. On the other hand, the poorest countries will continue to receive donated vaccines for the next several years, although they will be encouraged to provide at least a portion of the resources for vaccines. A more detailed survey of projected vaccine requirements and utilization, source of vaccines used (local production or imported) and source of funding is under way. Teams of experts in vaccine production and quality control are visiting those countries which are considered to be capable of domestic production in order to recommend plans for production to meet national requirements according to WHO standards.

95. The possibilities for vaccine research have been explored with UNICEF support and priorities for action and investment have been recommended to the Management Advisory Committee of the Initiative. Three types of vaccines have been selected for priority attention: pneumococcus vaccines, Haemophilus B and Hepatitis B, to be combined singly or together with combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine. Other priorities recommended by the task force include the development of heat-stable polio vaccines, controlled-release tetanus vaccines and measles vaccines that can be administered safely and effectively to infants less than nine months of age.

96. Also under the initiative, epidemiological capacity and disease surveillance at the country level are being developed in connection with the assessment of effectiveness of vaccines and the cold chain. With support from WHO and UNICEF, epidemiologists from France, the United Kingdom and the United States, among others, have begun working to improve country capacity for managing effective systems for polio eradication, neonatal tetanus elimination, measles control and other disease control programmes. A module on applied epidemiology for front-line health workers is being developed simultaneously by a consultant epidemiologist.

Dracunculiasis eradication

97. The dracunculiasis eradication global fund was established by the Executive Board at its 1989 session to support in-country surveys and assessments of the extent of the disease, as a prerequisite to the development of national plans for its elimination as well as to provide assistance and technical support in the planning, design and monitoring of eradication programmes in dracunculiasis endemic countries. The overall goal is to eliminate dracunculiasis as a significant public health problem by 1995 and to eradicate the disease by the year 2000.

98. The approved general resources budget for the dracunculiasis eradication programme for the biennium 1992-1993 is $3 million. The expenditure for 1992 amounted to $1.4 million, or 47.2 per cent of the total amount approved for the biennium.

99. Of the total 1992 expenditure from general resources, approximately 30 per cent was allocated directly to countries to strengthen their eradication activities and to conduct national case searches when indicated. National and subnational case searches have now been completed in all endemic countries except Chad, Ethiopia, the Sudan and Uganda. Three of the above countries, Ethiopia, the Sudan and Uganda, received financial and technical support to initiate, undertake and complete/analyse, respectively, their national case searches. Surveillance and control activities - provision of safe water, active surveillance, health education, community mobilization, vector control and personal prophylaxis - have been initiated in all countries where the national surveys have been completed. In order to promote the exchange of experience, support was also provided to countries for participation in regional and international technical meetings on dracunculiasis.

100. Interregional activities have focused on strengthening intercountry technical networking through support to the UNICEF/WHO Inter-agency Technical Assistance Team based in Burkina Faso, through regular meetings of the

Dracunculiasis Technical Support Team in order to review the status of eradication efforts by country and to define plans of action for the programme, and through support to the participation of national counterparts in regional/international technical workshops and programme reviews. Activities relating to the promotion of exchanges of operational experience in dracunculiasis eradication through support to the Dracunculiasis Operations Research Network, the production of a newspaper - Countdown - as well as the development of other information/education materials amounted to approximately 36 per cent of the total expenditures in 1992.

101. Staff and related costs at headquarters amounted to approximately 30 per cent of total expenditure. Activities included the provision of technical support to country offices in their dracunculiasis eradication programmes and the coordination of eradication activities among countries, as well as the strengthening of collaboration among agencies. When pertinent, consultants were recruited to support these activities and more specifically to provide assistance in the areas of programming and evaluation. Priority areas needing consultant work in 1992 included the strengthening of community-based surveillance and health education, the diversification of low-cost water supply activities and the application of geographic information systems to programming.

C. Nutrition

102. PF90s, Nutrition, is composed of funds for Nutrition, general and global funds for IDD/micronutrients. As part of the consolidation of global funds, funds for food and nutrition surveillance have been absorbed in Nutrition, general. In 1992, a total of $3.5 million was spent in nutrition activities, comprising $2.9 million in general resources and $0.6 million in supplementary funds. The breakdown of budget and expenditures by fund is given in table 20.

Table 20. PF90s, Nutrition: Summary of budget and expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Fund	Budget		Expenditure 1992	Available funds 1993
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993		
General resources				
Nutrition	2 946	2 946	1 333	1 613
Control of iodine deficiency control/Micronutrients	2 806	2 806	1 520	1 286
Subtotal, General resources	5 752	5 752	2 853	2 899
Supplementary funds				
Nutrition	6 650	6 650	430	6 220
Control of iodine deficiency control/Micronutrients	2 049	2 049	215	1 834
Subtotal, Supplementary funds	8 699	8 699	645	8 054
Total	14 451	14 451	3 498	10 953

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Nutrition strategy

103. During 1992, support to countries to implement the UNICEF nutrition strategy, approved by the Board in 1990, continued, with the following specific objectives: operationalization of the strategy; monitoring; direct support to country programmes; training of UNICEF staff; and advocacy.

104. Activities in 1992 included reviews of household food security together with IFAD, the role of care in nutrition, nutritional surveillance and GMP. New UNICEF guidelines are being prepared for all these areas. The joint review with IFAD resulted in a much clearer conceptualization of household food security, necessary for improved goal monitoring. The importance of care for improved child nutrition is now being recognized by most decision makers. The UNICEF review was presented at the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN) and the main ideas were incorporated in the ICN Plan of Action for Nutrition. The review of GMP in six countries was completed at a final workshop in May 1992. The results showed that the assessment of growth is widespread and is generally done well when carried out. Few programmes, however, cover more than 20 to 30 per cent of the children under five years old, and few nutritional interventions are taken based on an analysis of growth faltering. The amount of resources required for the training of staff to increase their analytical capability has been underestimated.

105. More emphasis has been given to increase the capability for evaluations. Support was given to Chad to test a new methodology for evaluating nutrition-oriented programmes. Similar support, including training through national workshops, has been given to Nigeria and Bangladesh. The aim is to arrive at a reasonable national consensus about the nature of the nutrition problem, a prerequisite for a realistic policy and strategy. In both cases, the work was done in close collaboration with the World Bank. Support to the Subcommittee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Coordination to evaluate five country cases continued, and a final report is expected early next year.

106. The Nutrition programme fund supported various activities undertaken by the nutrition cluster at headquarters. The cluster contributed to OAU ICAAC in Dakar and ICN in Rome by preparing position papers and participating in preparatory meetings. A proposal for an International Decade on Food and Nutrition is being finalized by the nutrition cluster. Within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and in collaboration with the International Child Development Centre, Florence, and the Norwegian Institute for Human Rights, the cluster has been supporting a series of meetings to develop a strategy for a global movement in which nutrition is recognized as a human right.

107. In response to the 1992 Executive Board decision on the consolidation and reorganization of global funds, it was decided that the Inter-agency Food and Nutrition Surveillance (IFNS) programme, which is carried out in collaboration with FAO and WHO/PAHO, be incorporated into the Nutrition fund. During the past year, a major review was carried out on this programme which was established in 1987. Seven country programmes were reviewed and the programme in Madagascar was evaluated.

108. Three major conclusions emerged from these reviews and evaluations, which will form the basis for a new UNICEF strategy on nutrition information systems: (a) that the IFNS programme must be more demand-oriented, and that increased awareness and understanding of the nutrition problem, rather than timely support of information, bring more significant influence to bear on policy makers; (b) that a reasonable consensus on the nature of the nutrition problem must be achieved in order to reach an agreement on what information is required; and (c) that the programme should focus on priority aspects of the nutrition problem rather than on nutrition status per se. Unless information is obtained about the major causes of the problem, data will not help decision makers in designing appropriate actions.

Control of iodine deficiency disorders

109. The elimination of IDD as a public health problem by the year 2000 is a goal endorsed by the World Summit for Children. Leaders of African countries, Arab States and South Asian countries agreed in 1992 that it would be possible to achieve the goal of iodizing all salt, and thus prevent virtually all new cases of IDD, by the middle of the decade. The overall objective of the interregional IDD control programme is to accelerate the attainment of goals by facilitating, with technical support and training, appropriate actions at country levels through country programmes. Activities during 1992 included support to technical institutions, strategy development, training, advocacy, publications and operational research.

110. Institutional support to strengthen training and monitoring in IDD control continued to be the emphasis of the interregional IDD programme. Support was provided to the collaborative programme, the Programme against Micronutrient Malnutrition (PAMM) based in Atlanta, Georgia (United States), in which Emory University, the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Carter Center participated. Most of the 69 PAMM trainees from 16 countries will themselves be responsible for training others in their countries and will oversee the development of an IDD country programme. UNICEF funding to PAMM has now been supplemented by other donor agencies, including the United States Agency for International Development, the Swedish International Development Authority, the Canadian International Development Agency and UNDP. Although PAMM focuses on iodine deficiency, its scope has now been broadened to include training in the control and monitoring of vitamin A and iron deficiency, and a course component on food fortification is provided. A number of regional training courses, based on the PAMM model, are planned for 1993.

111. Support to ICCIDD was maintained, and ICCIDD continued its work in advocacy, training and operational research. Regional meetings to review salt iodization were held in 1992 in Senegal, Botswana, the Philippines and Europe. ICCIDD has published a regular newsletter and a series of practical manuals in many languages. Support has been provided, jointly with WHO, for the establishment of a micronutrient deficiency information system and for the development of monitoring systems to measure progress towards reaching the goal of the virtual eradication of IDD in every country. In addition, the interregional IDD programme provided direct support for IDD control programmes in Burundi and Paraguay.

D. Water supply and sanitation

112. The 1992 Executive Board approved the incorporation of water supply and environmental sanitation among the PF90s in recognition of the importance of this sector in reaching the World Summit goals for children in the 1990s. The main objective of the interregional fund for water supply and sanitation is to support acceleration of activities in countries in order to achieve the goal of universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation by the year 2000 through the provision of seed money and technical support for countries that are in the process of acceleration.

113. During the first year of operation, actual expenditure amounted to $0.2 million out of the $2 million approved budget for the biennium 1992-1993. Activities undertaken focused on laying the groundwork for achievement of the water supply and sanitation goals, particularly in the area of capacity-building for sector monitoring. The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), launched by UNICEF in 1990 in collaboration with WHO, aims to strengthen water supply and sanitation monitoring at the country level, thereby improving data quality, making better use of the data for advocacy and enhancing data analysis and reporting at regional and global levels. Specific activities being undertaken in the programme include regional and subregional workshops; country-level follow-up; the organization of meetings to enhance sector coordination at the country level; the establishment and equipping of national monitoring units, support in the collection, processing, analysis and reporting/feedback of sector data at national and global levels; and the production of computerized monitoring modules in response to specific regional, subregional or country-level needs, and on the basis of demand.

114. As an important milestone of JMP in its initial stage, a water and sanitation monitoring system is being developed to compile the 1990 baseline data on sector coverage, management and funding at the country level. About 60 countries have provided 1990 baseline data in the format of the above-mentioned monitoring system.

115. Cooperation with other agencies has been strengthened in the area of programming. In November, a "Regional encounter on water and sanitation" was held in Cuba to discuss possibilities of increased sector cooperation with PAHO in the 1990s in supporting national actions in Latin America and the Caribbean to achieve the sector goals. An outcome of the meeting was the agreement to undertake joint programming and sharing of resources.

116. Activities were undertaken during 1992 to strengthen in-house capacity to respond effectively to the challenge of programming appropriate approaches for accelerating water supply and sanitation coverage in a sustainable manner. A training package has been developed with objectives to improve intersectoral linkages and enhance programme coordination. The package consists of modules on capacity-building; the integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education; technical options; community management; improved intersectoral linkages in hygiene education and sanitation; and mobilization of external and community support. Based on the package, skills training workshops were held in Benin, Sri Lanka and Swaziland for both sector and non-sector staff in Asia and Africa. In support of in-house capacity-building within UNICEF, the interregional fund supported the publication of a newsletter, Waterfront, by the

Water and Sanitation Section at headquarters to facilitate experience exchange among the sector staff who are widely dispersed around the world.

E. Education

117. Supported by growing evidence that basic education is the single most important factor for long-term sustainable development, UNICEF, as one of the co-sponsors of the World Conference on Education for All at Jomtien, Thailand, in 1990, made a commitment to promote basic education for all through universal access and the promotion of equity, focusing on learning and broadening the means and scope of basic education and strengthening alliances.

118. In the context of Jomtien/World Summit goals, the basic education global fund acts as a catalyst (a) to explore complementary routes to achieve EFA; (b) to develop sector analysis; (c) to strengthen the educational component of national plans of action; (d) to improve quality and efficiency; (e) to develop indicators for learning achievement; (f) to develop strategies and tools for mainstreaming girls into countries' educational systems; and (g) to utilize effectively the "third channel" for disseminating essential knowledge and skills, promoting equity in disadvantaged areas and building international partnerships for these goals.

119. The fund was originally established in 1990, and as part of the consolidated global funds recommendation of 1991, the Executive Board approved the general resources budget for the biennium 1992-1993 in the amount of $16.7 million. As indicated in table 15 above, actual expenditure in 1992 amounted to $5.3 million. The 1992 Executive Board also approved a programme to be funded from supplementary funds in the amount of $6 million. However, the programme remained unfunded as of 31 December 1992.

120. Support to countries to implement the EFA strategy and plan of action approved by the Board in 1990 continued in 1992. During that period, funds were approved for regional activities in MENA and the Americas and the Caribbean, and country-level actions in Bolivia, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mali. MENA regional project activities aim at EFA preparatory phase activities and at developing national capacities for making communication and the "third channel" more responsive to the educational needs of children and women in the region. The regional project in Latin America and the Caribbean involves support for innovative primary education activities. The Central African Republic project aims at enabling the country to undertake preparatory work for EFA for the next country programme. The focus of the Burundi project is on preparing a detailed plan of action for universalizing primary education. Both the Djibouti and Mali projects are geared towards literacy and non-formal education for women and out-of-school children. The Chad project proposal aims at preparing an action study to identify constraints and develop strategies for girls' education, while the China project focuses on monitoring learning achievement. A subregional project in Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras helped to initiate innovative approaches for rural primary education emulating the escuela nueva ("new school") model of Colombia. The Bolivia project aims at strengthening bilingual intercultural primary education.

121. Funds allocated to headquarters were specifically aimed at developing analytical tools and guidelines for advocacy of basic education, particularly girls' education and capacity-building through training workshops. Funds were also allocated for the services of a consultant from the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee for the dissemination of its experiences in Asian and African countries. The strengthening of institutional partnerships - notably with UNESCO - to support projects such as monitoring of learning achievement and innovations in basic education has been a priority. The fund continues to support the work of the EFA Forum Secretariat as part of a joint initiative of UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and the World Bank. The fund also covers the salaries and field advisory travel for several senior education advisers and support staff.

122. Many countries have already begun the initial comprehensive education sector analysis with the help of the Education Reserve Fund. All 27 countries that submitted proposals to the Executive Board in 1992 have strengthened the EFA components in their country programme. Moreover, in several country programmes, allocations for education were raised from general resources during 1992, e.g. Bolivia, Morocco, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia.

F. Intersectoral programmes

123. The 1992-1993 global funds budget of the intersectoral fund, comprising Women, CEDC, Child monitoring, Environment and Global communication was approved by the 1992 Executive Board as part of the consolidated global funds budget. Actual expenditure in 1992 amounted to $4.9 million, $3.3 million in general resources and $1.6 million in supplementary funds. The breakdown of budget and expenditure is given in table 21.

Table 21. PF90s, Intersectoral: Summary of budget and expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Fund	Budget		Expenditure	Available funds
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993	1992	1993
General resources				
Women	2 000	2 000	155	1 845
Children in especially difficult circumstances	678	678	321	357
Child monitoring	4 084	4 084	1 430	2 654
Environment	2 590	2 590	1 195	1 395
Global communication	1 140	1 140	177	963
Subtotal, General resources	10 492	10 492	3 278	7 214
Supplementary funds				
Women	3 000	3 000	-	3 000
Children in especially difficult circumstances	4 922	4 922	562	4 360
Child monitoring	5 000	5 000	-	5 000
Environment	6 000	6 000	98	5 902
Global communication	3 124	3 124	923	2 201
Subtotal, Supplementary funds	22 046	22 046	1 583	20 463
Total	32 538	32 538	4 861	27 677

Women

124. Underscoring the priority focus on women and the girl child, endorsed by both the Executive Board and the World Summit for Children, a women in development component was added to the PF90s at the 1992 regular session of the Executive Board. The overall objective of this programme component is to help accelerate the attainment of the various programmes goals for improving the status of women and girls, to reduce gender disparities and to empower women through technical support and training, advocacy and appropriate actions through country programmes. Activities supported under the programme in 1992 included development of a core gender training module, training, advocacy, publications and experience exchange.

125. Concrete steps were taken during 1992 to develop a systemwide UNICEF core gender-training module. The training module was prepared using the "women's empowerment criteria" and in the context of the UNICEF country programming process. An interregional gender-training workshop, "Training for women's empowerment", was organized, at which 28 UNICEF staff from six regions contributed to the development of the module. A revised version of the module will be ready in 1993. In addition, a "gender briefing" module for senior-level

decision makers such as country representatives and division directors is in the process of being developed.

126. In an effort to accelerate advocacy and promote experience exchange within and outside UNICEF, work is in process to prepare an information brochure on UNICEF policies and achievements in the field of girls' and women's development. The aim of the brochure is to illustrate both how gender issues have been incorporated in the mainstream of UNICEF programmes and how women-specific activities have contributed towards women's development. The targeted audience are the general public, NGOs, donors and National Committees. The brochure will be updated as support material for the 1995 United Nations World Conference on Women.

127. Noting the momentum gained in advocacy for the girl child and the need for identifying some key practical actions which countries, donors and NGOs could take as a response to some of the critical and key issues concerning women, analysis of the data and development of advocacy/information materials are under way with respect to areas such as girls' education, teenage pregnancy, credit programmes for women, women's participation in decision-making and legal reforms in favour of women and girls.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

128. The interregional CEDC programme is aimed at formulating innovative programmes and accelerating programme implementation for children in especially difficult circumstances, particularly at regional and country levels. The needs of various categories of such children are addressed in the programme, including children in situations of armed conflict and disasters, working children, street children, children victims of abuse and neglect, and orphaned and institutionalized children. During 1992, the interregional programme supported activities such as country and regional situation analyses, programme development, training, technical assistance, research, networking, publications and information exchange both within and among UNICEF offices and NGO networks.

129. Technical support, consultancy services and collaboration with research groups and NGOs have focused increasingly on the physical and psycho-social rehabilitation of war-traumatized children, education for peace, and on programming that ensures the transition from emergency assistance to the longer-term normal development of children. During 1992, a workshop on children in armed conflict was organized in South Asia, and a resource book on programming, "Children in armed conflict: a guidebook for provision of services", was published and distributed to regional and country offices as well as partner NGO networks. In addition, certain countries affected by armed conflict received specific support for child-related programmes through this fund. Sri Lanka and Iraq received country allocations for the conflict resolution/education for peace project and for the childhood disability project, respectively. Technical support was also provided to programmes in Liberia, Mozambique and the former Yugoslavia.

130. The interregional programme provided support for training and programming workshops on working children and street children in close collaboration with NGOs - training for street educators in collaboration with Environnement et développement du tiers monde in Africa and Childhope in Latin America and Asia;

curriculum development with the International Association of Schools of Social Work; and networking among NGOs in Asia through Childhope and Child Workers in Asia. Collaboration with UNESCO and ILO in examining programme alternatives for basic education for street children and working children through state-of-the-art reviews is in progress, the results of which are to be published and disseminated as programming reference material. In addition, an international conference on health, specifically on AIDS prevention for street children, was organized by WHO and PAHO with UNICEF support. Countries such as Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Egypt, Myanmar and Chile received specific support in situation studies and project development.

131. In the area of sexually-exploited children, support was provided to several NGO networks to investigate the situation and promote both preventive and rehabilitative programme responses through workshops, exchange visits and publications. A case study series on effective programmes for at-risk urban young girls who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation is nearing completion and will be used to stimulate expanded and accelerated action in this programme area. Support was also provided for an international database on child abuse and neglect.

Child monitoring

132. The Child monitoring fund was used to support a variety of activities in 1992, all related to the monitoring of progress towards child- and women-related goals for the 1990s, particularly those goals identified by the World Summit for Children and endorsed by the Executive Board for UNICEF support. Some activities were a continuation of one in operation in 1991 and others were initiated in 1992. Several activities will continue into 1993.

133. TACRO, using Child monitoring funds, contracted with regional organizations to produce statistics on the situation of children and women from national household survey data, censuses and education data sources. In addition, the regional office convened a meeting on monitoring in the region and produced an analysis of costs of programmes related to the improvement of the situation of children and women. Argentina, through this support, developed and tested a survey module for reporting on the progress towards social goals. A regional expert on household surveys and statistical systems was contracted to provide technical support on monitoring progress towards national goals.

134. Monitoring support was provided by EAPRO and the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office (MENARO) to countries in their respective regions. MENARO continued to develop the data entry evaluation display computer system which is aimed primarily at facilitating the storage, retrieval and display of data relevant to the monitoring of progress towards national and subnational goals. The Algeria UNICEF country office supported a household survey to assess the recent situation of children and women.

135. Zimbabwe, as is the case for a number of other African countries, has been attempting to cope with structural adjustment. Its impact on the population, and particularly children, is of specific concern, and the child monitoring fund supported a rapid assessment of the impact of increased education and health user fees on schooling and health care.

136. The joint UNICEF/WHO water supply and sanitation monitoring project received substantial funding during 1992, which was a continuation of similar funding provided in 1991. The computerization of the monitoring system was continued, several regional workshops were conducted, data for a 1990 baseline were analysed and the first report of the project was released.

137. The child mortality monitoring project, started in 1991, was continued with funding from the child monitoring fund. The first of two iterative steps in the project was completed with the publication of "Child Mortality Since the 1960s. A Database for Developing Countries" (United Nations, New York, 1992). The second step, of using the database estimate levels and trends in infant and under-five mortality in each developing country, concentrated on the 20 largest countries and produced estimates that were used in The State of the World's Children 1993 report. The work is continuing into 1993, and mortality estimates for all countries in the database will be produced by March 1993.

138. Guidelines for monitoring progress towards World Summit for Children goals were developed further. For health-related goals, child monitoring funds supported the development of a list of UNICEF and WHO approved monitoring indicators. A statement from the two agencies on the jointly agreed indicators is expected in the first half of 1993.

139. The monitoring of progress towards the goal of reducing the maternal mortality rate (MRR) by one half during the 1990s is particularly difficult since, for countries lacking a comprehensive vital registration system, the measurement of MRR required very large sample sizes, and even then the measure refers to a situation several years in the past. Recognizing these restrictions, and with support from this fund, alternative measures for monitoring maternal mortality guidelines were designed which include measures of available emergency obstetric care. The first version of these guidelines was completed in 1992 and disseminated to country offices.

140. The reduction of child malnutrition is one of the major World Summit for Children goals. UNICEF has had a long-term involvement in measuring progress towards this goal through support for the development and documentation of measurement tools in the 1980s and through past reports on the nutrition situation in many UNICEF publications, including The State of the World's Children reports and "A global, regional and country assessment of child malnutrition". A major revision of the latter publication into two component reports is being supported by the child monitoring fund; one report aims at providing a succinct summary for the interested general public, while the second report identifies in detail the available national-level malnutrition data. The last report is aimed at persons who are substantially involved in measurement and further data analysis. By the end of 1992, both of the reports were nearly completed and should be disseminated at the beginning of 1993.

141. The World Summit for Children goals include several which target the reduction of under-five mortality owing to specific causes such as neonatal tetanus, measles, diarrhoea and ARI. While a variety of studies have attempted to measure such cause-specific mortality where vital statistics systems are weak or non-existent, the work has remained primarily in the research domain. With the aim of clarifying the current status of such measurements, and in order to determine the next steps, UNICEF and WHO, with support from the child monitoring

fund, convened a joint expert group meeting in December 1992 in Geneva. A report on the meeting will be completed during the first quarter of 1993.

142. The child monitoring fund provided support to the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSTAT) for translating and printing reports on methods of measuring health and nutrition indicators. In addition, funds were provided for a joint UNSTAT/WHO civil registration project, as well as for a re-analysis of an Iraq household survey on mortality and nutrition. A fully functioning and comprehensive civil registration system can provide timely data for several indicators relevant to monitoring progress towards child-related goals. The project concentrated on assessing how existing systems in several countries could be advanced so as to fully cover the national population, with the aim of identifying specific activities that were needed to reach this end. The Iraq project involved the re-entry and re-analysis of survey data collected immediately after the Gulf conflict. The output from the project was reported extensively in the media and was also used to estimate levels and trends of under-five and infant mortality in Iraq for the period 1960-1991.

143. A variety of additional projects were supported through the fund in 1992. These included revising the process by which data from UNICEF country offices are used in deriving estimates for the UNICEF statistics database and for the goal monitoring indicators; updating low-birth-weight estimates; developing guidelines for monitoring breast-feeding in institutions; further development of the school height census approach to measuring nutritional status; and creating, through the British Broadcasting Corporation, a nutritional measurement training video.

144. The salaries of two international Professionals and one local General Service staff were provided by the Child Monitoring fund. The staff worked on many of the projects described above and also provided technical support to several country offices, national Governments, UNICEF regional offices and headquarters units.

Environment

145. The 1992-1993 programme budget for the global fund for the environment was approved by the 1992 Board as part of the consolidated global funds budget for the biennium; with $1.2 million of the $2.6 million approved general resources budget actually spent in 1992, leaving a balance of $1.5 million. Only $98,400 in supplementary funds were spent as this is the only funded portion of the approved supplementary-funds programmes.

146. Activities in 1992 were largely geared to preparation in the follow-up on UNCED. Technical support was provided at country, regional and headquarters levels to strengthen environmental components in country programmes. Various publications and television productions were produced in 1992 to raise awareness about children and environment, among others. A paper on "Children's rights to shelter and adequate physical environment" was co-sponsored with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, and a booklet on children, environment and sustainable development was produced for UNCED.

Global communication

147. During 1992, the Global communication fund continued to provide seed money for pilot projects aimed at developing creative communication and social mobilization in support of the development goals of children in the 1990s. A multi-media product "Children of the Americas", comprising a report, press kit, video and radio series, was developed by TACRO in an attempt to mobilize public opinion around the situation of the region's children. The report was well-received by the media in Latin America and the Caribbean. Support was also provided to the first ever International Children's Day of Broadcasting, which was celebrated in December in over 70 countries. An information kit and specially recorded television spots, focusing on children's issues, were produced and distributed for local production.

148. Training and capacity-building of journalists, social mobilization workers, creators of animated films and rural radio producers from developing countries were also emphasized in the activities undertaken during 1992. To promote capacity-building in rural radio in francophone West and Central Africa, two regional rural radio projects were supported: the first, a joint project with FAO, is concerned with the development of a training package and subsequent workshops for the training of trainers in rural radio techniques; and the second provides for the establishment of a regular rural radio newsletter for professional users throughout the region. Other capacity-building activities during the year included a global information and communication training project, in collaboration with the Radio Netherlands Training Centre and Australian Broadcasting Corporation, in which UNICEF staff and its media partners in developing countries will be trained in audio-visual communication skills; and a social mobilization training project in the Philippines for national social mobilization managers in sustaining CSD achievements.

149. During the year, several previously-funded projects were continued or completed. An agreement was signed with the Children's Television Workshop, and work on curriculum development for a new "Sesame Street" series was begun with Televisa in Mexico. The pilot episode of "Meena", an animated film about a girl child, was completed by the Bangladesh office with the support of the Hanna-Barbera Manila studios and was field-tested in the region. The film was launched in Dhaka in December 1992. Subsequent episodes are now planned subject to funding. Disney and Company have contributed significantly to the development and production of the animated health series being produced by the UNICEF Quito office, and the first episode is scheduled to be completed early in 1993.

V. EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FUND

150. During 1992, both complex man-made emergencies as well as natural disasters continued to challenge UNICEF capacity to provide an effective response to meet the immediate needs of children and women. In Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Mozambique, Somalia, Sudan and the former Yugoslavia, children were caught up in situations characterized by war, violence, insecurity, infringement of human rights, and, in some cases, the collapse of civil and state structures.

151. During 1992, a number of countries were also hit by natural catastrophes such as drought, floods, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, that caused extensive damage to basic social services and economic infrastructure, left thousands of families homeless or displaced, and claimed the lives of thousands of people. Countries of southern Africa, such as Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, were hard hit by the effects of a serious drought, compounded by economic hardships, external debt and, in some cases, by armed conflicts.

152. In close collaboration with other international agencies and NGOs, UNICEF responded to requests for assistance by countries affected by emergencies to ensure that the immediate survival and protection needs of children and women were met. UNICEF emergency support consisted of the provision of essential drugs, medical supplies, supplementary foods and basic water supply and sanitation materials. The UNICEF response to the emergency needs of countries affected by emergencies is described in detail in the report "UNICEF emergency operations" (E/ICEF/1993/11).

153. In recognition of the expanding scope of UNICEF in emergencies, the 1992 Executive Board decided to rename the ERF as the Emergency Programme Fund (EPF) and increased the annual level of allocation from $4 million to $7 million per annum. Also, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Board on global funds, the budgeting and accounting of EPF is to be presented on a biennial basis.

154. EPF has not only been the primary mechanism for UNICEF to respond rapidly to small-scale emergencies, but it has also proved to be extremely useful in supporting initial start-up action in most large-scale emergency programmes. In large-scale emergencies, EPF has allowed UNICEF to respond immediately to urgent needs, while other sources of funding are being mobilized and donor response to consolidated inter-agency appeals are being sought.

155. In 1992, 32 countries affected either by natural or man-made disasters, or outbreaks of epidemics or crises affecting the social sectors, received funding from EPF (see table 1 above for details). Included in the list of countries assisted during the past year are those with complex emergencies such as Haiti, Iraq, Mozambique, Somalia, the former Yugoslavia and those in southern Africa affected by drought.

156. The original allocation from EPF in 1992 totalling $13.9 million was replenished by special contributions from donors, as well as from unspent balances. The replenishment of allocations was made for Bangladesh, Malawi, Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan. Such replenishment amounted to $6.7 million, and a net allocation of $7.2 million was transferred eventually from the reserve. Ninety-one per cent of the net allocations from EPF were utilized for country activities, while 9 per cent was for interregional activities in support of countries affected by emergencies. Table 22 shows the status of implementation against the allocation approved by the Executive Board. The allocation to countries/regions is summarized in table 23.

157. The number of posts charged to the fund in 1992 is eight. The breakdown by level is given in table 24.

Table 22. EPF: Summary of budget and expenditure by budget line

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	Budget		Expenditure	Available funds
	Approved 1992-1993	Revised 1992-1993	1992	1993
General resources				
Country/regional programme allocations	12 701	11 314	5 829	5 585
Headquarters:				
Programme inputs				
Material and publications	-	-	-	-
Training	160	200	29	171
Cash assistance	-	67	7	60
Supply assistance	-	-	-	-
Subtotal, Programme inputs	160	267	36	231
Staff costs				
International Professional	713	1 607	185	1 422
Local staff	196	336	110	226
Consultants	-	100	-	100
Subtotal, Staff costs	909	2 043	295	1 748
Non-staff costs				
Travel	230	230	69	161
Furniture and equipment	-	136	13	123
Miscellaneous supplies and services	-	10	-	10
Subtotal, Non-staff costs	230	376	82	294
Total, Headquarters	1 299	2 686	413	2 273
GRAND TOTAL	14 000	14 000	6 242	7 758

Table 23. EPF: Summary of allocations to countries/regions

(In thousands of United States dollars)

General resources	
Africa	2 898
Americas and the Caribbean	661
Asia	922
Middle East and North Africa	1 515
Central and Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the new independent States	2 908
Others	-
Total	8 904

Table 24. EPF: Summary of headquarters posts by level

	Approved 1992-1993	Actual 1992
General resources		
International Professional		
L-7	1	1
L-6	0	0
L-5	0	0
L-4	2	2
L-3	0	0
L-2/L-1	1	1
Subtotal, International Professional	4	4
General Service	4	4
Total	8	8

Country activities

158. During 1992, EPF provided support to 10 countries in Africa. Significant support was provided in response to the drought emergency in southern Africa. An allocation of $150,000 each for Namibia, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe was made from EPF to cover immediate relief assistance, such as the provision of emergency health care, supplementary foods, and operational and logistic support. An allocation for drought relief in the amount of $170,000 was also made to Madagascar.

159. Countries in complex emergency situations also received support from EPF in 1992. In Mozambique, with the opening of corridors to rebel-held areas, UNICEF was able to provide assistance in the areas most seriously affected by drought and conflict, in collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), and other agencies such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. An allocation of $500,000 from EPF covered the immediate start-up costs of the operation, including the provision of essential drugs, relief supplies, clothes, soap, supplementary food, seeds and tools, as well as project support and logistic costs.

160. The escalation of fighting in Somalia in early 1992 led to the total collapse of state administration and social infrastructure and left millions of Somalis on the brink of starvation, as well as hundreds of thousands displaced. A consolidated inter-agency Special Emergency Programme for the Horn of Africa (SEPHA) was launched in January. Pending donor response to the appeal, and as a first step of a more comprehensive emergency relief programme, immediate shelter, medical supplies and other essential supplies, and equipment were airlifted by UNICEF to Mogadishu. This initial assistance, amounting to $823,000, which was funded by a release from EPF, was fully replenished by special contributions from donors.

161. EPF also provided support to other countries in Africa that were affected by various emergency situations. In Kenya, the nomadic population in the north-east has been affected by a famine caused by the failure of the rains since early 1991. The situation was further aggravated by the influx of refugees escaping conflicts in neighbouring countries such as Ethiopia and Somalia, putting severe pressure on the already strained basic social services. An EPF release of $500,000 was made, pending the SEPHA appeal, for the procurement of supplementary foods, life-saving drugs and shelter materials, as well as for support for transport and distribution of vital supplies.

162. In response to a serious outbreak of cerebrospinal meningitis in the far north province of Cameroon, UNICEF supported the planning and implementation of a vaccination campaign, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, other agencies and the donor community, with a release of $71,500 from EPF. In Mauritania, the political conflict in neighbouring Mali resulted in an influx of some 20,000 refugees into the south-eastern part of the country. A release of $20,000 from EPF was utilized for providing essential drugs, vaccines and cold-chain supplies, oral rehydration salts (ORS) and vitamins in collaboration with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP and donor Governments.

163. With the political crisis in Haiti continuing, living conditions of the most vulnerable children and women deteriorated seriously. This precarious situation was compounded by the embargo imposed by the Organization of American States. UNICEF, working directly with NGOs, elected mayors and community leaders, responded to the immediate needs in the areas of health, water supply and sanitation and supplementary feeding with an allocation from EPF amounting to $260,000. Ecuador received $200,000 from EPF to cover immediate needs for health and water supply and sanitation interventions in response to damage caused by floods following heavy rains in April-May.

164. The refugee influx of over 250,000 Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar to Cox's Bazar in south-eastern Bangladesh strained the basic social services of the area, which also had suffered the sequences of cyclones and floods in the past years. UNICEF, in collaboration with UNHCR, responded to the immediate needs of the refugee population, especially children and women, through the provision of water supply, sanitation and health care services, with a release from EPF amounting to $395,000 and additional funds reprogrammed from regular general resources. The release from EPF was later fully replenished by donor contributions and the return of unspent balances.

165. With the conflict situation continuing and no sign of an immediate solution, a component of emergency relief and rehabilitation was built into the regular country programme of Sri Lanka to address the needs of the most seriously affected areas. Following a UNICEF fact-finding mission in May 1992, donor funding was sought for a one-year emergency relief programme amounting to $4.5 million covering the areas of health, nutrition, water supply and sanitation, basic education, shelter and basic relief needs for displaced persons and returnees. An allocation of $300,000 was released from EPF to carry out priority activities in advance of donor funding for the emergency relief programme.

166. While fully engaged in and supportive of the joint United Nations and bilateral governments humanitarian assistance programme in the former Yugoslavia, under UNHCR leadership, the UNICEF Executive Director negotiated a "Week of Tranquillity" for the first week of November with the political leaders in the conflict areas in order to deliver relief supplies, including blankets and clothing, to 150,000 children before the onset of winter. While awaiting special contributions from donors, an amount of $5.3 million was advanced from EPF to fund this operation. Subsequently, donor contributions, many of which were from the National Committees, fully replenished the advance.

167. In February-March 1992, UNICEF/WHO collaborative missions with the participation of UNDP, UNFPA and WFP were undertaken to 14 successor States to the former Soviet Union, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The reports prepared by the inter-agency missions underscored the urgent need for international assistance for various social sectors, including immediate priority needs in the health sector. Funding from EPF totalling $838,911 met the initial requirements for measles vaccines and essential drugs. This release also responded to the urgent needs in the Nagorno-Karabakh region following the recommendations of the United Nations inter-agency fact-finding mission of May 1992. UNICEF provided two

identical yet separate consignments of medical supplies to the respective ministries of health of the Republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia.

168. EPF also provided support, in addition to the above, to the States that were most seriously affected by the disintegration of the former Soviet Union. In Tajikistan, inter-ethnic fighting turned thousands of people into refugees and internally displaced persons, and worsened the socio-economic conditions of many communities in the Republic. An inter-agency mission in September led by the United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) confirmed the gravity of the situation and called for immediate action during the winter months in order to alleviate the effects of shortages of critical supplies and services in the social sectors. An allocation of $570,000 was made from EPF to implement actions on priority health, nutrition and shelter requirements for the affected women and children.

169. In the Central Asian Republics (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) and Kazakhstan, where the effects of the structural change on the social sectors were very severe, an additional allocation of $999,000 was made to support essential health activities such as vaccination and ARI control and prevention. Albania received support from EPF to meet the immediate requirements for vaccines, essential drugs and ORS, and other critical supplies for children. The release of $500,000 from EPF was made in December with the understanding that the funds would be reimbursed as soon as the country programme recommendation for Albania was approved by the 1993 Executive Board (E/ICEF/1993/P/L.21).

170. In Iraq, following the conclusion of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Government in October 1992, an inter-agency humanitarian programme was fielded to prepare a plan of action for the period of July 1992 to March 1993. Out of UNICEF programme requirements in the plan of action amounting to $86 million, the need for heating and cooking fuel for the people in northern Iraq was identified for urgent action in view of the onset of winter. A release of $1 million was authorized from EPF to cover part of the cost of this operation. In response to damage caused by snowstorms and resulting floods, Lebanon received funding of $129,000 from EPF. The funds covered the provision of essential drugs and supplies and equipment for emergency drinking water.

Interregional activities

171. The growing number, increased magnitude and duration of complex emergencies world wide has led UNICEF to play an increasingly crucial role in responding to humanitarian needs arising from such situations. A total amount of $672,000 was authorized from EPF to support the following interregional activities to strengthen UNICEF capacity to respond and manage such emergencies:

(a) To enhance in-house capacity as well as the capacities of counterpart Governments to deal with emergencies, an increasing emphasis was placed on training activities. During 1992, a regional emergency workshop for francophone African countries in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, as well as other emergency training activities, received funding. A handbook on "Assisting in Emergencies" was reprinted and distributed to programme officers involved in emergencies, utilizing EPF;

(b) Within the context of developing UNICEF policy on emergencies, specifically on children in armed conflict, UNICEF funded a study entitled "Humanitarianism and war: learning the lessons from recent armed conflicts" with funds from EPF;

(c) In order to provide programme and policy support to country and regional offices dealing with emergencies, as well as to carry out liaison and coordination work with DHA and other agencies in the framework of inter-agency humanitarian assistance, support was provided for staff-related costs for the Office of Emergency Programmes, at New York headquarters and in Geneva.

Annex

LIST OF POSTS CHARGED TO IFPPE AND RFPPE FOR 1992

Programme area/post title	Level	PAT Number
A. IFPPE		
Studies and evaluation		
1. Senior project officer	L-5	87005
2. Senior project officer	L-5	91040
3. Project officer, evaluation	L-4	87002
4. Assistant project officer	L-2	88137
5. Administrative assistant	G-6	88138
6. Secretary	G-4	87007
7. Secretary	G-4	89451
Special programme support areas		
1. Senior project officer, Facts for Life	L-5	91007
2. Chief, programme information management systems	L-5	89772
3. Planning officer	L-4	91038
4. Historian/editor	L-4	89002
5. Planning officer	L-4	88002
6. Research officer	L-4	89011
7. Planning officer, adjustment	L-3	88321
8. Assistant communication officer	L-2	89738
9. Historian/editorial assistant	G-6	87369
10. Senior editorial research assistant	G-6	87518
11. Distribution sales assistant	G-5	91042
12. Senior secretary	G-5	87519

Programme area/post title	Level	PAT Number
13. Secretary	G-4	88322
14. Secretary	G-4	90436
15. Secretary	G-4	85552
16. Secretary	G-4	89012
17. Library clerk	G-3	87517
Cooperation with United Nations and other agencies		
1. Senior adviser, statistics	L-6	88095
2. Senior project officer, United Nations affairs	L-5	90419
3. Project officer	L-3	90420
4. Statistical assistant	G-6	83480
5. Secretary	G-4	88096
6. Secretary	G-4	90421
Knowledge generation, knowledge networks and experience exchange		
1. Special adviser, programme development	L-7	91870
2. Special assistant to the director	L-6	91726
3. Special assistant, operations	L-6	89776
4. Coordinator, programme management systems	L-6	90221
5. Chief, cost and economics	L-5	91013
6. Senior project officer, Asia	L-5	87508
7. Senior officer, programme strategies	L-5	89629
8. Project officer, breast-feeding	L-4	02213
9. Project officer, cost and economics	L-4	91014
10. Project officer, communications	L-4	87459

Programme area/post title	Level	PAT Number
11. Project officer, Africa	L-4	87507
12. Training officer	L-4	88146
13. Project officer, cost and economics	L-3	91015
14. Executive assistant, programme	L-2	87003
15. Senior planning assistant	G-7	92637
16. Senior secretary	G-5	92635
17. Senior secretary	G-5	90242
18. Senior training clerk	G-5	88315
19. Secretary	G-4	83446
20. Secretary	G-4	91016
21. Secretary	G-4	91017
22. Secretary	G-4	88325
23. Secretary	G-4	88159
24. Secretary	G-4	88324
Programme promotion		
1. Principal public affairs officer	L-6	90202
2. Public affairs officer	L-4	88280
3. Public affairs officer	L-4	87483
4. Public affairs officer	L-4	91006
5. Information officer, radio	L-4	91767
6. Public affairs officer	L-3	88274
7. Public affairs officer	L-3	90271
8. Information officer	L-3	93020
9. Production/distribution manager	L-3	90051

Programme area/post title	Level	PAT Number
10. Public affairs officer	L-3	86650
11. Editorial assistant	G-6	91043
12. Secretary	G-4	88344
13. Secretary	G-4	88343
14. Secretary	G-4	88345
15. Secretary	G-4	91041
16. Secretary	G-4	87022
17. Photo clerk	G-4	90296
18. Secretary	G-3	90272
19. Distribution clerk	G-3	90295
WCARO		
1. Senior intergovernmental relations officer	L-5	89036
2. Regional adviser, community development	L-5	87045
3. Regional adviser, primary health care	L-5	84256
4. Regional economic adviser	L-5	92051
5. Regional adviser, women in development	L-5	91811
6. Regional supply officer	L-4	86200
7. Information officer	L-4	02381
8. Information officer	L-3	02381
9. Electronic data processing officer	L-3	92050
10. Secretary, bilingual	G-6	84451
11. Secretary, bilingual	G-6	84460
12. Secretary, bilingual	G-6	10012

Programme area/post title	Level	PAT Number
13. Secretary, bilingual	G-6	86210
14. Driver	G-2	91053
B. RFPPE		
ESARO		
1. Regional adviser, health	L-5	84392
2. Regional adviser, women's programmes	L-5	87208
3. Economic adviser, development	L-5	91668
4. Senior officer, household food security	L-5	91667
5. Adviser, monitoring and evaluation	L-5	87129
6. Adviser, monitoring and evaluation	L-4	87129
7. IRM officer	L-3	91666
8. Information/communication officer	L-3	89152
9. Programme and planning officer	L-3	89151
10. Senior secretary	G-7	89154
11. Senior secretary	G-7	87209
12. Senior secretary	G-7	91663
13. Senior secretary	G-7	91664
14. Senior secretary	G-7	91665
15. Senior secretary	G-7	91734
16. Driver	G-2	89155
TACRO		
1. Regional adviser, health and nutrition	L-5	83260
2. Regional adviser, CEDC	L-5	83428
3. Regional adviser, urban basic services	L-5	90136

Programme area/post title		Level	PAT Number
4.	Regional adviser, nutrition	L-5	91392
5.	Regional adviser, planning and evaluation	L-5	84227
6.	Regional economic analyst	L-5	91395
7.	Assistant project officer	NO-B	89363
8.	Senior secretary, bilingual	G-5	90137
9.	Senior secretary, bilingual	G-5	90138
10.	Senior secretary, bilingual	G-5	91397
11.	Officer clerk	G-3	20108
EAPRO			
1.	Regional officer for social mobilization/ external relations	L-6	91447
2.	Regional adviser, primary health care	L-5	87301
3.	Regional project officer, monitoring and evaluation	L-5	25025
4.	Regional supply/procurement officer	L-5	88076
5.	Regional adviser for programme communication and training	L-5	25010
6.	Regional adviser, urban/CEDC	L-4	01241
7.	Regional information officer	L-3	91448
8.	Procurement officer	L-3	8955
9.	Secretary	G-7	01909
10.	Secretary	G-7	25009
11.	Secretary	G-7	01911
12.	Secretary	G-7	91450

Programme area/post title	Level	PAT Number
SARO		
1. Regional adviser, health	L-5	92742
2. Regional programme officer, policy and planning	L-5	91641
3. Regional adviser, urban basic services	L-5	91769
4. Regional technology officer	L-4	91770
5. Regional adviser, economics	L-5	30286
6. Regional information officer	L-5	90150
7. Principal secretary	GN-5	91744
8. Administrative assistant	GS-6	88360
9. Senior secretary	GS-5	91771
10. Senior secretary	GS-5	91509
11. Senior secretary	GS-5	30383
12. Senior secretary	GS-5	91772
13. Senior secretary	GS-5	91773
14. Receptionist	GS-4	91774
15. Senior driver	GS-3	91775
16. Driver/mechanic	GS-3	91776
17. Driver	GS-2	91777
18. Messenger	GS-1	91778
MENA		
1. Senior project officer	L-5	89526
2. Regional adviser, CSD	L-5	89265
3. Senior project officer	L-5	84264
4. Project officer	NO-C	89266

	Programme area/post title	Level	PAT Number
5.	Assistant project officer, CSD	NO-B	91387
6.	Assistant project officer, data processing	NO-B	91388
7.	Secretary, evaluation	G-4	91391
8.	Secretary, IRM	G-4	91390
9.	Secretary, CSD	G-4	91389
10.	Secretary	G-4	91701
11.	Driver	G-3	85307